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MR. EDEN ON MOSCOW TALKS

SOVIET LEADERS' DETERMINATION

WINNING THE WAR AND THE PEACE TO FOLLOW

MR. ANTHONY EDEN, British Foreign Secretary, made his first speech since his return from Moscow, broadcasting in London last night.

His speech was largely occupied with a description of his talks with Messrs. Stalin and Molotoff, and of the spirit which animates the Russian Armies.

The talks, he said, went further than any political or military discussions that had taken place between the two countries since the last war.

The Soviet Union was determined upon the utter defeat of Germany, and upon ensuring that Germany will not be able to launch further wars upon the world. So also was Britain, and, with the experience of the Moscow talks fresh in his mind, Mr. Eden was convinced that Russia and Britain can do both.

JOURNEY TO MOSCOW

Mr. Eden said that when he visited Moscow seven years ago the clouds of war were beginning to gather on the distant horizon. "That was why I was in Moscow," he said. "I believed then, as I believe now, that there was no real conflict of interest between the Soviet Union and this country. We both wished to maintain the peace. We lost that peace, but we are determined not to lose this war or the peace that will follow it."

Mr. Eden said that a detachment of Russian soldiers met him when he arrived. They were a grand type of man, dressed in their warm sheepskin coats, a much more practical uniform than the ersatz clothing and the sweepings of Goebbel's jumble sale in which Hitler's armies have to retreat through the Russian snows."

They travelled to Moscow by train, and one stretch of the journey was over a section of the railway which Goebbels had often claimed had been cut by enemy action. "I can tell you from practical experience that Goebbels is wrong. The railway is intact, undamaged, and working smoothly and well. An occasional stop gave us a chance to stretch our legs and to freeze our moustaches in a temperature of 58 degrees of frost. To keep an engine running in such a temperature is a problem all to itself. To keep a human body alive, if you do not know just how to set about it, is not too easy either.

THE TALKS

"Our talks with M. Stalin and M. Molotov went further than any political or military discussions that have taken place at any time between our two countries since the last war.

"When our communiqué speaks of our identity of views on all questions relating to the conduct of the war, those words are not mere diplomatic phrases, they tell you the literal and absolute truth. I have no doubt in my mind that this part of our work alone would have more than justified the journey. But, personally, I attach as much importance to the discussions which we had upon the organisation of peace and security after the war. We talked over what must be done to prevent any German aggression in the future; the conditions of the peace, and the machinery for keeping it. Obviously the Soviet Government and ourselves alone could take no final decisions. Intimate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions, with the United States and with our other Allies, will be necessary in the months that lie ahead. We must move forward together, but it is all to the good that a start has been made in the discussion of these questions between ourselves and the Soviet Government.

"Wherever I went in Russia I found the note was one of confidence and resolution—not a confidence based on any light-hearted under-estimate of the enemy. The Russians know very well how formidable is the German military machine, but they believe that they have now the measure of their foe. They are determined that he shall pay to the uttermost for the destruction of the towns and the villages, the farms and the factories of the Soviet Union.

RUSSIAN UNITY

"The method Hitler chose for his attack gave him, no doubt, valuable military advantages to begin with, but politically it was stark lunacy. Hitler united all Russia by that one act. He made the war a crusade—a crusade to rid the Soviet Union of the last German. In all the territory that Hitler has overrun there is not one Russian Quisling. Now the tide has turned. Russian counter-attacks have developed into counter-offensives. The Germans now will have to bear the bitterness and cruelty of the Russian winter. Whatever lies Hitler may tell, his armies were not prepared for that. The spirit of these Russian troops is magnificent. Their *morale* is higher than ever. They are striking at the retreating Germans without mercy and without respite. I saw a little of this myself.

"We drove along the Moscow-Leningrad road to Klin and some miles beyond. There were plenty of signs of fighting by the roadside—shell-torn trees, derelict guns and shattered homes. We saw something too of the scorched-earth policy. Most of the houses in these parts are built of wood, the chimneys only being of brick, so that, when the houses have been burnt, gaunt brick fingers point solitary to the sky. Scorched earth in a frozen land. The effect is even more awful than total destruction would be.

ILL-CLAD PRISONERS

"The German Army has been driven back fast and far. We reached Klin at noon on a Friday. On the Monday fighting had still being going on in the town, and though we drove perhaps six or seven miles beyond it, I don't think that we were at any time within twenty miles of the nearest Germans. Hitler has always liked a war of movement. He is getting it now. We saw what had evidently been the scene of pretty tough fighting some few miles north of Klin. Russian and German tanks were knocked out by the roadside. In a ditch were frozen Germans corpses. On the way back we saw a small group of German prisoners who had been captured the day before. I talked to some of them myself. They were young, not much more than boys, although three of them were N.C.O.'s, ill-clad and suffering bitterly from the cold. They were not a bit like the soldiers of a victorious army. They were just half-a-dozen more of Hitler's unhappy victims. I had a look at their clothing and they were quite ready to talk about it. Their overcoats were thinner and lighter than the service overcoats worn by British troops in this country.

"The tunics were too thin and of poor material. The boots were an imitation of the Russian top-boot, but not so stout or so warm. Even the tunic buttons were cheap and shoddy, and the whole turn-out had an *ersatz* appearance. They had no gloves and only thin cardigans, and they kept trying to pull the sleeves down over their frozen fingers. I asked whether their clothing was typical of that issued to the German Army on the Russian front. They said that it was, and, from what I heard later, I am sure they were telling the truth. But there is one exception I must make. Hitler's own personal S.S. troops are privileged and have distinctly better equipment.

RUSSIAN OUTPUT

"Remember that the worst of the Russian winter has still to come. You will understand, then, that there is reason for this Russian confidence. Reason, indeed, for anxious, heavy hearts in Germany. The output of tanks and aeroplanes was, of course, affected by the first rush of the German advance, but the figures of Russian output are now climbing again to an extent which astounded me. Our help, too, I am glad to say, is coming along steadily. The output of British and American factories is being put to splendid use on the Russian battlefields.

"The experience of my visit, the talks that I had with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov, have convinced me that closer political collaboration between us can, and will, be realised. We cannot ignore the difficulties. We have to get rid of a legacy of suspicion on both sides. There is the contrast in forms of Government, but I will never accept that this need divide us. What matters in foreign affairs is not the form of international government of any nation, but its international behaviour.

WINNING THE WAR

"The trouble with Hitler, for instance, was not that he was a Nazi at home. The trouble with him was that he would not stay at home. He was, and is, a ruthless aggressor and an insatiable aggressor, with an insatiable appetite for world dominion. He cannot tolerate free and independent nations, and no free national will be secure as long as he lives and the German military power is unbroken.

"Contrast this with Russia's attitude and our own. The Soviet Union is determined upon the utter defeat of Germany, so are we. The Soviet Union is determined to do all that is in its power to ensure that Germany cannot launch further wars upon the world; so are we. Out of the untold human suffering of the present war the Soviet Union wishes to gain a lasting peace for all its peoples; so do we. For these common objects we must work together to win the war and to win the peace. With the experience of our Moscow talks fresh in my mind, I am convinced that we can do both."

General Sir Archibald Wavell.

JAPANESE GAINS IN MALAYA

NEW BRITISH LINE IN PERAK

JAPANESE pressure on Corregidor Island, on Manila Bay, and on the area north of Manila continues, and Tokyo yesterday celebrated the fall of the Filipino capital in a giant victory parade.

In Malaya the Japanese intensified the pincer movement south of Ipoh, the tin centre, launching three attacks within twenty-four hours. The British forces, while holding their ground, drove off a Japanese attempt to reinforce troops landed in the Lower Perak area.

A claim to have reached a point in Western Malaya within easy striking distance of Singapore was made in Tokyo, which added that the greater part of the Eighth Australian Division had been annihilated.

A further Tokyo claim was that, since her attack on the Philippines, Japan has destroyed 360 U.S. 'planes, four destroyers, seven submarines and five other vessels, apart from inflicting heavy damage.

The War Department at Washington states that all the white residents of Manila, including Germans, Italians and Spaniards, have been ordered to remain indoors under penalty of being shot if seen on the streets.—(Reuter and Associated Press.)

PURSUING U.S. FORCE

TOKYO, Sunday.—A Domei despatch from the Japanese Army base on Luzon says that Japanese bombers, pursuing United States forces retreating from Manila, at dawn yesterday carried out heavy attacks on lines of communication, troop concentrations and other military objectives on the east coast of Balanga Peninsula. Other bombers are said to have destroyed 146 enemy trucks on the west coast of Bataan Peninsula during the period January 1 to 3. The claim that in the Philippine operations the Japanese Navy has to date destroyed 360 enemy aircraft was made by the Navy section of Japanese Imperial Headquarters to-day.

The communiqué also stated that the Japanese Navy had sunk four destroyers, seven submarines and five other vessels, and inflicted heavy damage on two auxiliaries and thirty other craft. In addition one ship had been captured, it was claimed.

A giant victory parade was staged in Tokyo to-day in celebration of the capture of Manila. Bands of the Army and Navy led the procession through the streets.

STILL ADVANCING

The American forces which were withdrawn from Manila have fallen back on the Balanga Peninsula, which forms the north side of Manila Bay, according to Japanese reports. Japanese troops, it is stated, are advancing into the peninsula along the shores of the bay. Under cover of darkness, some American troops are said to have crossed from the peninsula to Corregidor, on which the Japanese are concentrating their air attacks, as well as ports on the mainland. Iba, on the coast eighty miles north-west of Manila, was raided this morning. Waves of Japanese bombers also attacked columns of lorries moving south along the west coast of Balanga Peninsula. "Further fighting on the peninsula must be reckoned with, as the ports of Balanga and Mariveles, as well as other places, are strongly fortified," says the Domei Agency.

Of the fighting in the Philippines, despatches said that formations of Japanese naval 'planes attacked the Subic Bay naval base of Olangapo, scoring great successes. Other reports stated that large Japanese transports were moving from Lingayen Bay southwards, apparently for an attack on the American forces in Olangapo and Corregidor.

MINDANAO TAKEN

LONDON, Sunday.—German Radio to-day quoted a report from the Tokyo *Japan Times and Advertiser*, claiming that Japanese forces had occupied the whole of Mindanao Island in the Philippines.

Tokyo Official Radio quoted a Domei Agency despatch from Manila, which said that fires were still raging on both sides of the Pasig River, and that the occupying forces found almost no traces of Japanese bombing of non-military objectives in the Manila area. The despatch also declared that 15,000 Japanese in the Manila district had been found unharmed.

That Japanese 'planes, diving from a clouded sky on to Corregidor, the island fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay, destroyed A.A. batteries, artillery emplacements, and machine-gun nests by direct hits, was also claimed in German despatches from Tokyo.

U.S. TROOPS RETREAT

German Radio quoted a Tokyo claim that the annihilation of the American troops in the Philippines was in progress. American forces, it was stated, had partly fled to the fortifications in the Bay of Manila, but that the Japanese were carrying out new attacks which would lead to the complete destruction of all U.S. forces in the Philippines.—(The A.P.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—The U.S. War Department *communiqué* says:—"Philippine Theatre—Corregidor Island, in Manila Bay, sustained another attack by heavy Japanese bombing planes last night. Twenty-one enemy planes attacked the fortifications for half an hour, causing only minor damage to installations and inflicting slight casualties. Four enemy bombers were shot down and others damaged by our anti-aircraft batteries. Enemy air attacks were also made on the area north of Manila. Ground operations were resumed, with enemy pressure on our troops in Pampanga province, north-west of Manila."—(Reuter.)

BRITISH FALL BACK

SINGAPORE, Sunday.—A Singapore *communiqué* to-day states:—"On the northern front in Perak enemy pressure has been maintained. During the night our troops were withdrawn to positions further south. They were closely followed by enemy armed fighting vehicles, which were successfully engaged. Enemy casualties are believed to be heavy. There is little enemy activity in Lower Perak. Reports received from British North Borneo state that the enemy landed yesterday at Weston about 100 miles north of Brunei. During the night of January 3-4 our aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy shipping off the west coast of Malaya. Owing to darkness results were not observed.

"Twenty-four enemy aircraft flew over Singapore area last night and dropped bombs, which caused negligible damage. There were a few civilian casualties. One hostile aircraft showed signs of damage from our gunfire, and is unlikely to have reached home. One enemy aircraft crashed in the jungle near Selangor yesterday. British and American aircraft operating from Burma yesterday morning attacked the aerodrome of Rahengtak, in Thailand, and, without loss to themselves, destroyed six aircraft.

SOUTH OF IPOH

"The Japanese pincers movement, trying to force our troops out of their position south of Ipoh, has been intensified. Near the main road, directly south of the town, the enemy have started a desperate frontal drive to push us back. Three attacks, supported by artillery and substantial air forces, were launched within 24 hours, but our troops held their ground and inflicted four to five hundred casualties. In the Lower Perak area, where a Japanese seaborne landing effected yesterday was obviously aimed at cutting off our retreat from the Ipoh district, the Japanese unsuccessfully attempted to reinforce their original spearhead. Artillery set a number of the enemy craft on fire, and the rest were forced to withdraw. The original landing force is now being engaged. Provided we can prevent reinforcement of the original landing force, it should be possible to contain this threat to our rear."

"In the Kuantan area the situation appears to be about the same. Japanese have infiltrated into the outskirts of the town, but they do not appear to have captured the aerodrome."—(Reuter).

JAPANESE CLAIMS

TOKYO, Sunday.—"Japanese Army 'planes raided a British airfield at Moulmein, in Burma, yesterday afternoon," says a Domei despatch from Malaya, claiming that one fighter was set on fire and three others destroyed on the ground. Military objectives in Singapore were also bombed, said the despatch. "A lone British Blenheim aircraft which attempted to attack a Japanese air base in Malaya, was shot down by Japanese fighters."

"After crossing the Perak river Japanese forces are advancing towards an important British defence point on the west coast of Malaya, which is within easy striking distance of Singapore," claims the despatch. "Japanese troops swept across the Perak river in a fierce offensive launched at dawn on Thursday. By Friday evening they had occupied an important keypoint in Central Malaya, after inflicting heavy losses on the 8th Australian Division. The river was crossed in the face of intense artillery fire and despite the destruction of over a dozen bridges by the retreating British."

Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

General Chiang Kai-shek.

UNIFIED COMMAND IN FAR EAST

GENERAL WAVELL IS SUPREME CHIEF

GENERAL Sir Archibald Wavell is to have supreme land, sea and air command of the Allied forces in the South-West Pacific area, according to a joint announcement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted Supreme Command in the Chinese theatre, and General Wavell will have two Americans as his right-hand men—Major-General G. H. Brett, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps, as Deputy Supreme Commander, and Admiral Hart, Commanding the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, in Command of the naval forces. The south-west Pacific area named in the announcement is authoritatively stated in Washington to include the general region of Singapore, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

U.S. DEPUTY CHIEF

The text of the announcement was: "As a result of proposals put forward by the United States and British Chiefs of Staff, and of their recommendations to President Roosevelt and to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, it is announced that with the concurrence of the Netherlands Government and the Dominion Governments concerned, the system of a unified command will be established in the south-west Pacific area. All the forces in this area — sea, land and air — will operate under one supreme commander. At the suggestion of the President, in which all concerned have agreed, General Sir A. Wavell has been appointed to this command. Major-General George H. Brett, Chief of the Air Corps of the United States Army, will be appointed Deputy Supreme Commander. He is now in the Far East. Under the direction of General Wavell, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, of the United States Navy, will assume command of all the naval forces in the area. General Sir Henry Pownall will be Chief of Staff to General Wavell.

"At the same time His Excellency the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has accepted the supreme command over all land and air forces of the united nations which are now, or may in future be, operating in the Chinese theatre, including, initially, such portions of Indo-China and Thailand as may become available to troops of the united nations. United States and British representatives will serve on his joint headquarters planning staff.

"The inclusion of Indo-China and Thailand as part of the China theatre is very welcome," says Reuter, "as this gives a hint that offensive action against Japanese bases in these parts may be expected one day."

NEW DELHI, Sunday.—"The situation may become worse until the tide turns, but turn it will with inexorable strength when the time comes," said General Wavell at a farewell Press Conference here to-day. General Wavell added:—"I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the people of the United States, Britain, the Dominions and Allies how deeply sensible I am of the honour done me, and the confidence reposed in me, by their Governments in appointing me Supreme Commander in the South-west Pacific."—(Reuter.)

BRITAIN'S SPRING OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, Sunday — Reports from London that Britain may open an offensive in Europe in the spring to relieve pressure on the Red Army have been received with great interest in Washington.

There was no official comment, apart from the statement by Sir Gerald Campbell, head of the British Information Service in Washington, that Britain would launch an attack as soon as the British Army was properly equipped for sustained operations.

It was felt that the next three months in Russia and Libya may prove decisive for the outcome of the war.

Field reports to Washington from the Soviet Union put German casualties at 4,200,000, including 1,380,000 dead. Such figures indicated that the German Army had suffered one of the most disastrous campaigns in history, and it was believed that if the Red Army onslaught continued there would be little doubt that the Axis would fall, whatever happened in the Philippines or elsewhere.—(The Associated Press.)

DAYLIGHT RAID ON GERMANY

An Air Ministry *communiqué* yesterday stated:—Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command were over North-West Germany in daylight to-day. Flying singly they attacked railway communications and other objectives with bombs and machine-gun fire from a low altitude.

Fighters on patrol over Northern France attacked targets, including a warehouse, lock-gates on a canal and German soldiers. No aircraft is missing from these operations.

The German soldiers attacked in Northern France, says the Air Ministry News Service, were surprised by two Australian Spitfire pilots, who swept out of mist and low cloud to a few hundred feet. They machine-gunned the soldiers and demolished the hut which formed their quarters.

Slight opposition included rifle fire, and one bullet ricochetted on the wing of a Spitfire, and hit the pilot's windscreen without doing any damage.—(Press Association.)

7,000 PRISONERS AT BARDIA

DEVASTATION IN THE FORTRESS

AXIS prisoners captured at Bardia now number 7,000, of whom 1,000 are Germans, according to a communiqué from General Headquarters, Cairo, and the battlefield is being cleared.

It was previously announced that among those captured was Major-General Schmidt, Chief Administrative Staff Officer of the Afrika Panzer Grouppe, and that 1,150 British prisoners were freed. South Africa divisions, with British tanks, took the Bardia defences in a moonlight bayonet charge.

Meanwhile, more than 300 miles to the west, the remnants of General Rommel's forces were harassed over a wide front in the Jedabya area by British mobile columns.—(Press Association.)

GERMAN GENERAL'S SURRENDER

A Special Correspondent with the South African forces, giving the first eye-witness account of the capture of Bardia, says in a telegram from Bardia on Saturday:—

General Schmidt, Commander of the Axis forces at Bardia, who was to-day flown from the battle area as a prisoner of war, is the first German General formally to surrender to an Allied General. He sat with Major-General I. P. de Villiers, G.O.C., Second South African Division, at the back of a Staff car at 10 o'clock on Friday morning while the latter dictated terms for the surrender of the fortress. Under an escort the German Commander then returned to his quarters to prepare for his departure to the British lines as a prisoner. The parley, which had been arranged by two German officers who had earlier driven through the British lines, followed an assault by South African and other Allied forces lasting sixty hours.

The Axis resistance collapsed at 7.30 on Friday morning, when the Germans and Italians waved white flags at British advancing tanks and infantry. During the night they had dealt the Axis the final blow in a moonlight battle, fought in some of the coldest weather yet experienced by the troops in the Middle-East. The climax of the battle came shortly after midnight, when British forces had reached all their objectives. The tanks and infantry spent the remainder of the night mopping up smaller defensive positions. In small parties the infantry combed out every ravine and gulley for "pockets" of the Axis. During the early hours the sky was lit by huge fires and an occasional gigantic flash. When day broke a huge pall of smoke hung over the fortress area, as ammunition dumps, petrol stores, vehicles and other war materials were destroyed.

RUIN ON ALL SIDES

After all resistance had ended the British troops found indescribable destruction. From every gulley rose clouds of black smoke from burning vehicles sent crashing to the bottom. The town itself was completely in ruins with hardly a wall or building not blown open. The road to Bardia was pitted with deep shell holes, and, in the harbour, masts of several ships—one of them had been sunk by the British artillery—could be seen. There was evidence on every hand of the deadliness of British artillery fire and bombing from the air. Shattered guns, capsized and burnt-out vehicles and pillboxes torn open showed the terrific pounding which the defenders had endured.

Long lines of prisoners slowly trudged from the gulleys to the gates of the town, where they lined up to wait for a long procession of transport vehicles, which took them away. Here and there were small columns of Axis troops marching in good order without escort to the central point of surrender. About 5,000 Germans and Italians—most of them were Italians—were captured, and British forces liberated 1,100 Allied prisoners. The fall of Bardia means the loss to the Axis of a key position in the frontier area, where the Axis aimed at keeping British lines of communication as long as possible, and drawing off British troops from reinforcing the main army further west.

STRANGE SIGHTS

When the Allied prisoners were given their freedom one group started up a gramophone acquired from their captors, and danced in the middle of the street. It was, they said, a great day for them. All were bearded and hungry. Here and there were sections of South African infantry asleep in trucks. They had been in action throughout the 60-hour assault, with hardly a break. They had covered miles and miles on foot, following the tanks in the heat of the battle, and later searching every wadi for lurking bands.

The action was a text-book example of a concerted attack by all arms. All the infantry engaged were drawn from units of the Second South African Division. The South African artillery was supplemented by British and Polish gunners, while the rest of the attacking force was made up of British tanks, the British and South African Air Forces and the Royal Navy. The main burden of the battle fell on the tanks and infantry, for whom General de Villiers had special praise.—(Reuter.)

BRITISH REPORTS

The communiqué from G.H.Q., Cairo, states:—

"In the Jedabya area our artillery and air forces were active, securing a number of good targets, which were effectively engaged. Our mobile columns also continued to harass the enemy over a wide front. In one engagement three enemy tanks were destroyed and another one was observed to withdraw on fire. In another action two enemy tanks and some vehicles were damaged and a few German prisoners were taken."

The Royal Air Force communiqué stated that during Friday night Tripoli was raided in very cloudy weather. A large fire which was started between the wireless station and the lighthouse burned fiercely for two hours. The main quay and the power station were also bombed. Naples was raided on Friday night. Hits were registered on the railway station and also on the main airframe factory.

"STATEMENTS" AS EVIDENCE IN MILITARY COURTS

DRASTIC EFFECT OF NEW ORDER

BY OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE new Emergency Powers Order, concerning the taking of evidence before a Military Court, marks a greater departure than ever before in the history of the criminal code from the legal procedure as this country has operated it, since first it administered British law.

In all branches of legal administration—both the civil and criminal code—the rules of evidence always have been applied with the greatest care, and, up till 1922, such was the importance lent to procedure in criminal law, that a prisoner himself was not allowed to give evidence, the argument in favour of this being that a man whose liberty or life was at stake could not be regarded as being in a position to speak the truth. It was felt, in fact, that the inducement to perjury would be too great, and that, in the circumstances, his testimony could not be given any value. Since then, all courts of law, even courts-martial, have made the strict observance of the rules of evidence their first consideration.

CHANGES INTRODUCED

Since the present emergency conditions came into existence, the establishment of the Special Criminal Court, and, later, of a Military Court, already had introduced legal changes of a most important character. The departure from ordinary criminal procedure was considerable in the use of statements by prisoners as evidence against themselves, and by the obligation laid upon a prisoner to make a statement. The latest change, however, is most revolutionary, to the extent of bringing about what amounts to an abolition of trial, and putting a Military Court into the position of having no claim that any lawyer could recognise it to be a court at all, but simply an Executive instrument to inflict punishment on the basis of a report furnished by an Executive officer. Whereas formerly a statement made by a witness could not be admitted as evidence against a prisoner unless the witness supported it under oath, it now is admissible against any man, thereby making it quite possible for a Military Court to convict a person for a serious offence and inflict capital punishment on the basis of a statement from a "witness" that the Court had never seen, never had the advantage of cross-examining, and never had the opportunity of fully examining the conditions under which the statement was taken.

TRIAL ABOLISHED

While that may be the very outside of its possibilities, the new Order must be regarded at once as an abolition of trial; because if a man is convicted by a Court which has not seen the witness the prisoner cannot be said to have been tried.

The question, naturally, arises—to what extent could the abnormal circumstances of the present make such a revolutionary change necessary, and even here the view that the acceptance of statements as evidence should be made a purely Executive power would be a less unreasonable one than that it should be effected under the operation of a Court. At the very least, if a statement which is to be read as evidence against a prisoner in the absence of the witness is to be sufficient to gain a conviction, the statement should be taken by a judicial officer in some shape or form. But on the question of the necessity for the change, it will be noted that the provisions of the ordinary law actually cover not merely a condition of emergency, but even a state of war; because the South African Marias case set up the principle that in a state of war the Civil Court does not, and cannot, interfere with the orders or acts of the military powers.

CAPITAL SENTENCES

It was under that provision in the ordinary law that a number of capital sentences were inflicted in this country during a time of war. If the stage were reached where the ordinary law was insufficient to deal with the situation, then, automatically, power of administration and revert to the military authorities, not in the form of a legally-constituted Court, but vested in a military commander with powers of life or death.

Finally, the Order itself would seem largely to be redundant; for, after setting out the manner in which statements can be accepted as evidence, its concluding clause gives a Military Court complete freedom from all the known rules of evidence.

The docks at Brest were again attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command on Saturday night. An Air Ministry communiqué stated that mines were laid in enemy waters. One British aircraft is missing.—(P.A.)

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In a charming shade of peach, good quality. 18 ins. sq. 6 for 9/11

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52 ins. sq. Each 6/6. 52 x 70 ins. Each 8/6.
Napkins to match. 14 ins. sq. 6 for 4/6

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with slight printing faults, assorted colours, will wash well.
Hemmed. 54 ins. sq. Each 9/11
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THE SIGN OF THE THREE BALLS

DUBLIN HAS FIRST RECORDED STRIKE

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THROUGH the centuries Dublin has had many unusual distinctions, causing, at one time or another, the eyes of the world to be focussed upon it, but it waited until 1941 to gain for it the record of being the first city in history to have an organised strike in the pawnbroking business. And the remarkable thing about this record is that nobody seems to bother about it. In fact, the majority of its citizens are not aware of it.

In this, incidentally, Dublin adds another paradox to the many for which Ireland is noted; for it is reliably estimated that no less than one-fifth of the city's 500,000 population has an "interest" in pawnbroking.

It is three months since the assistants—130 of them—in the twenty-seven pawnbroking establishments of Dublin put on their coats and hats, and, instead of walking up and down inside the counters, began to walk up and down outside the shops, carrying placards. They have become such a regular feature of the traffic now, that people hardly notice their existence; yet, their struggle for better wages continues as actively to-day as when it started, and there is no sign of an issue.

ANCIENT CUSTOM

Meanwhile, 100,000 people or thereabouts, have somehow overcome a severe shock to their economic system. It is almost incredible that such large numbers should have lived a large part of their lives beyond their means—because that is what habitual customers of the pawnbrokers have been doing. The majority of these people paid their weekly visit to the brokers on Monday morning—their predecessors did it from time immemorial—with a valuable of some sort, even if it was only an old coat, to pledge, and they returned, perhaps, on the following Friday night to pay the money they received plus interest, and recover the pledge. They lived in homes where, from one week-end to another, some article of everyday use was missing—it had long lost its value as a domestic possession, and had become simply an instrument. If it happened to a suit of clothes it was sure to be the best in the house, because it still could be used on Sundays, although from week to week its value was depreciating. Unfortunately, it did not stop at that, because in many instances the pledging habit led to more and more pledging, with painful results.

No one who has not been to the pawn readily can appreciate the jolt that the strike meant to these people. They struggled for a while within their means, always living in the hope of a settlement which never came. For a very large number of them the strike proved to be a blessing in disguise, because it forced them into a normal way of life, and rid them of a habit that had held them in its grip since they began to make house. It meant a hard time for a short time, but it was worth it. For others it meant disaster—they fell into the clutches of illegal moneylenders.

BAD FOR "UNCLE"

For the twenty-seven pawnbrokers, who in the last quarter have not been able to accept pledges, and whose trade has been reduced to matters of redemption, it has been a bad business. "Uncle" was not nicknamed without a good reason, for he had been a real source of help to many a poor person who, perhaps, had to meet an increase in the family, or to a small trader who momentarily found himself in difficulties. It was nothing unusual for him to give out as much as £1,000 of a Monday on articles ranging from precious stones to old shoes. Several of the disbursed over £2,000 in a week. Now they give out nothing except redeemed pledges, but still they have to work under the severe restrictions imposed on them since 1786, and they have to pay the licence fee of £100 a year, while a large share of their trade has gone to swell the coffers of the money-lenders—legal and illegal.

They are going to press for a revision of the laws which regulate their business, and which, they say, is long overdue. Meanwhile the strike must have been as great a shock to them as it was to the patronising public. Such an extraordinary development had not been experienced since the most ancient of human occupations—the lending of money on portable security—began in the early stages of the world. However, the history of pawnbroking has been one of crisis after crisis, ever since the Mosaic law struck at the very root of their business by forbidding the taking of interest from a poor borrower. It is a curious fact that, although the Jew was the almost universal moneylender of the Middle Ages, it is doubtful if there is even one Jew in the pawnbroking business in this country, and they are very rare in England. But, then, the distinction between money-lending and pawnbroking always has been maintained.

POPE'S ACTION

Italy, where the early Popes favoured the establishment of the purely benevolent *Monts de piete* who lent money to the poor without interest, is the home of the pledge, as we know it; but like all institutions which cost money to manage but derives no income, that idea failed after it had been attempted in Bavaria, France, and even in London; and, when eventually the Vatican allowed them to charge interest, Leo X. had to settle a tedious controversy by threatening to excommunicate those who expressed doubts as to the right to charge interest. A curious situation arose following the establishment of the earliest of these recognised pawnshops in Italy in 1464, in which the Franciscan Order did a substantial trade. Members of the Dominican Order tried to preach them down, but in spite of veiled municipal hostility and open opposition by the Jews, the Franciscans went on from Florence and spread them to Europe, always in the interests of charity. The Lombards brought them to England, and, with them, the three brass balls—originally three yellow flat effigies of byzants or gold coins, laid on a sable field.

At one time—in 1838—an effort was made to introduce Monts de piete in Dublin, but the scheme was so unsuccessful that in 1841 the eight charitable pawnshops that had been opened had an adverse balance of over £5,000.

SALES ONLY

The men now on strike are pawnbrokers in theory if not in fact, because they are "essential undertakers." Having been trained for years before they are entrusted with the heavy responsibilities they carry, it is their function to place values on almost every conceivable sort of article—a value that will not entail a loss if the goods are unredeemed; they have to develop an ability to discern a counterfeit or a fake at a distance, and they have to possess a complete knowledge of precious metals and stones. Yet, even after a lifetime of training, they can be, and sometimes are, hoodwinked in a small way, as, for instance, in the case of the woman who periodically pawned some clothes contained in a small box. For weeks she pledged the clothes and the box, and each week regularly the assistant opened the box and looked at its contents. Came a time when he did not look, and thereafter, the box remained on the pawnbroker's shelf until its redemption period had run out. Then they found that it contained pieces of old sacking.

"A funny thing," said a striker the other day: "You always can depend on the people from the poor districts, but if you value your job, you will keep a watchful eye on patrons from the better-class residential areas." The funny thing was that he did not have a job.

57 VICTIMS IN PIT EXPLOSION

With the discovery of twenty more bodies, all the victims of the New Year's Day disaster at No. 4 Pit of Sneyd Collieries, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, have been found and brought to the surface. Continuous work brought the searchers to the coal face, and the greater part of the falls caused by the explosion have now been cleared. The death roll was 57.

STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURES

RISING TREND OF ARGENTINE RAILS

FROM OUR LONDON FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MORE strength characterised the Stock markets at the end of 1941 than had been expected, a stimulus having been the important speeches of Mr. Churchill in U.S.A. and Canada and the news from the Russian and North African fronts. These would have had still more effect had it not been for the successes achieved by the Japanese forces in the Far East.

Once again marked firmness was very noticeable in the Gilt-edged group, where 3½ p.c. War Loan advanced to 105. This equalled the high record for 1941, for, although the actual highest then was 106⅛, that price was touched just before the stock was quoted ex a half-year's dividend. The further advance in the Funds was also helped by anticipations of the re-investment of moneys which will be released in March in payment for the £74,000,000 of India Government securities requisitioned by the British Treasury.

Regret is felt that it has been deemed necessary to repay the India Government 3½ p.c. Loan some years before the date fixed by the prospectus, for the terms provided that redemption could not be effect until October 5th, 1948, and then at par. The repayment at £90 16s. 1d. will benefit any investors who acquired their holdings well below that figure, and it may be recalled that at one time last year the stock was quoted 82½, thus promising a flat yield of 3½ p.c.

The repatriation of India Loans has been made possible by the big accumulation of sterling balances by the Secretary of State for India, the indirect result of the contribution made by India to the British war effort. With the repayment of the 3½ p.c. Loan on January 1st, 1943, the India Government will have cancelled fully £220,000,000 of sterling indebtedness since the early part of 1941.

Because of Britain's big purchases abroad, the tendency has been for sterling balances or their equivalent of other countries to accumulate, hence the ability of Argentina to invite tenders for the cancellation of an important loan. These operations accentuate the market shortage of investment stocks; for, naturally, holders who are to be paid off endeavour to find satisfactory alternative securities.

RAIL YIELDS

One of the most interesting market features towards the end of 1941 was the rise in South American securities and, especially, Argentine Railway stocks. In the second case the movement was helped by the unexpected declaration of a half-year's interest on Buenos Ayres Western Railway 4 p.c. and 5 p.c. Debenture stocks, thus bringing payments up to July 1 last. This has encouraged a hope that other important railway companies will be able to make similar announcements, and prices of the various stocks have risen rather sharply.

Undoubtedly, the quotations two or three months ago gave plenty of scope for improvement. At one time in 1941 B.A. Western 4 p.c. Debenture went to 26 and the 5 p.c. issue to 35½, prices which promised yields of 15¾ and 14 p.c., respectively. The end-December prices were 49½ and 52½ ex div. in both instances. Even at the enhanced prices yields are indicated of about 8⅛ and 9½ p.c., respectively, so that there would seem to be scope for further appreciation.

Other Argentine Railway issues are also heavily depreciated. B.A. Great Southern 4 p.c. Debenture is quoted 58 and the 5½ p.c. stock 70, thus giving potential returns of 6¾ and about 7 p.c., respectively, while Central Argentine 4 p.c. Debenture at about 42 promises a return of 9½ p.c. when full payments are resumed.

BANKING YEAR

Very shortly the great Banks will declare their dividends for the second half of 1941, and it is generally expected that there will be no change in rates for the whole of that year. The resources of the banks were very greatly augmented during the year, the deposits of the eleven London clearing institutions having expanded by over £500,000,000, but the advances, which represent the more remunerative side of the business, showed a decline for the year of £114,000,000. The banks have been able to invest more funds, the total of the securities held at the end of November last having constituted a record, but for the most part the return on the extra funds employed was quite small.

Probably gross profits marked an increase, but, as was the case in 1940, this must have been largely offset by higher taxation. In addition, ordinary expenses were probably heavier, despite the closing of redundant branches.

The number of trained members of staffs was further reduced, and they were replaced by employés unaccustomed to the work. Provision for possible war damage to premises, etc., too, was a fairly important consideration.

On the assumption that previous dividends will be repeated, English Bank Shares give fairly attractive yields, having regard to the moderate figure that can be expected from Trustee Securities. To take the issues of one bank only, Midland, £12 (£24 paid), return 4.7 p.c., allowing for the half-year's dividend in the price, while the £2½ (fully paid) Shares promise 3⅛ p.c., and the £1 (fully paid) about 3¼ p.c.

There is a big difference in the return from a fully and partly-paid shares—a difference that many people consider is not justified by the risk of a call upon holders of the partly-paid issues.

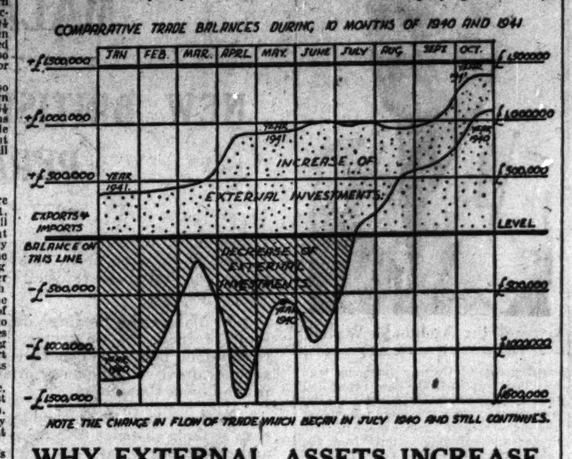
TRADE BALANCES AND INVESTMENTS

Table of Monthly Imports and Exports; and of estimated Trade Balances as depicted in graph:—

Month of	YEAR 1940. Imports. £	*Exports. £	*Trade Balance. £	YEAR 1941. Imports. £	*Exports. £	*Trade Balance. £
Jan.	4,673,000	2,399,000	−1,274,000	2,888,000	2,241,000	+ 334,000
Feb.	4,115,000	2,108,000	−1,007,000	2,370,000	1,692,000	+ 323,000
March	4,087,000	2,809,000	− 278,000	2,565,000	1,979,000	+ 415,000
April	5,064,000	2,521,000	−1,543,000	2,341,000	2,151,000	+ 811,000
May	4,444,000	2,786,000	− 658,000	2,460,000	2,278,000	+ 819,000
June	4,756,000	2,653,000	−1,103,000	2,331,000	2,330,000	+ 998,000
July	3,973,000	3,033,000	+ 60,000	2,407,000	2,401,000	+ 995,000
Aug.	3,585,000	2,878,000	+ 494,000	2,015,000	1,941,000	+ 927,000
Sept.	2,917,000	2,514,000	+ 598,000	2,353,000	2,325,000	+ 990,000
Oct.	3,097,000	3,144,000	+1,040,000	2,863,000	3,189,000	+1,325,000

*The foregoing values of Exports exclude "Invisible Exports," which the Banking Commission estimated at about £15 millions yearly. As such "invisible" incomes probably have fallen during the past two years the estimated Trade Balances shown (and depicted on graph) are based on the assumption that such "invisible exports" have recently been in the vicinity of £12 millions yearly. See further notes in the accompanying commentary.

COMPARATIVE TRADE BALANCES DURING 10 MONTHS OF 1940 AND 1941



WHY EXTERNAL ASSETS INCREASE

BY A STUDENT OF ECONOMICS.

THE foregoing graph and tabular statement have been prepared to explain the way in which recent restrictions of imports have resulted in substantial increases in the value of Eire's external investments.

The table of ten months' comparative statistics presents one fact of outstanding importance — namely, that, while export values have been subject to marked monthly fluctuations, they have not declined at all to the same extent as the values of imports. Had such import values been increased by normal purchases of fuel, wheat and other commodities, and/or had export values fallen in proportion, it can be assumed that "adverse" balances of trade would have continued at about the levels recorded during recent pre-war years.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS

From these facts comes the interesting—if not altogether consoling—reflection that our inability to procure supplies of fuel and other commodities has had the result of substantially increasing the value of our external investments during the past 12 or 15 months.

The precise amount of such increased external assets is, for many reasons, impossible to determine. On the basis adopted for our diagram and statistical table, the net increase has been in the vicinity of £10 to £12 millions, since import values began sharply to decline in July of last year; and they may have been much more substantial.

One somewhat speculative and variable factor enters into all computations of national trade and financial balances. To the reader who is unfamiliar with the technique and jargon of international exchange transactions the term, "invisible export" seems to present considerable difficulty. To such readers it need only be said that "invisible" exchanges are broadly represented by imports and exports of money as distinct from those of goods.

Five years ago the Banking Commission estimated that Eire's imports of money exceeded her money exports by about £15 millions yearly; but the majority of the Commissioners had certain important comments to make on that estimate. First—they expressed the view that some recent imports of money were derived from the sale of Eire's external investments. Secondly—they said that money imports for such items as sweepstake tickets, British pensions and emigrants' remittances were not unlikely to diminish, and to call for a revision of "invisible" trade balance estimates.

While it is not possible to estimate the extent to which such monetary imports have diminished, since the Commission reported, or to make allowances on the other side of the account for additional remittances from those who recently emigrated to take employment in British industries, it is reasonably safe—if not too conservative—to assume that, as against the Commission's estimate of £15 millions the "adverse" balance was not less than £12 millions annually until about the middle of last year.

Should other students of economics take the view that such adverse balances were in the vicinity of, say, £13 millions yearly, they can adjust our diagram and tables accordingly. But—let the reader be clear that any such adjustments would have the effect of adding to the increases of external investments adopted as the basis of our graph and tabular statement.

FURTHER INCREASES

We now inquire whether present trends in trade movements are likely to continue, and to result in further additions to our external assets. The answer depends on many speculative factors; but it seems not to be improbable that, while imports continue to be restricted, recent revivals in live-stock exports (severely limited by this year's outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease) will result in even higher credit balances and additions to our external investments.

The relationship of present to post-war investment values depends on many highly speculative considerations which render it at present impossible to indulge in any forecast of money values if, and when, it may be thought desirable to realise any of our external assets. But whatever their realisable values may prove to be there is the reassuring fact that a reserve fund is being built up against outlays on post-war reconstruction.

* * *

A POSTSCRIPT

Since the foregoing graph and table were prepared official returns of exports and imports for the month of November, showing a favourable trade balance of about £3,000,000 for the month, they more than justify the anticipations of increasing external investments set out in the foregoing commentary.

OPTIMISM IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Though there were no fresh incentives, Wall street followed up the new year's recovery with reinvestment buying the principal stimulant. While an optimistic long view was taken regarding the Far East, the current Japanese successes, nevertheless, curbed gains to minor fractions. The opening was firm, and a handful registered advances of 1 and 2 points, but the volume tapered off in quiet dealings for the usual brief week-end session. The turnover of 320,000 shares included 698 stocks, of which 553 were higher, 56 were lower and 109 were unchanged. Farm Implements, Merchandisings and leaders of most groups retained gains up to a point. Rails, Steels and Oils were narrow. The tone at the close was steady.

The Money Market and open market discount rates unchanged. Sterling was unchanged 4.03¾. No official silver price was fixed in New York to-day.—(Reuter.)

	Sat.	Fri.
Call Money	1%	1%
London Cables	4.03¾	—
Montreal Cables	4.68⅜	—

Parity	STOCKS	Closing Bid Sat.	Fri.
4½	Baltimore and Ohio	3⅜	—
4½	Canadian Pacific	—	—
86¾	Louisville and Nashville	70	—
11¼	N.Y. Central	6⅛	—
229⅜	Norfolk and W. Common	185	—
26⅛	Pennsylvania	21⅜	—
17¼	Reading	13⅞	—
15⅞	Southern Pacific	12⅝	—
22	Southern Railway	17⅜	—
84⅜	Union Pacific	68⅛	—
	INDUSTRIALS.		
180⅞	Allied Chemical	146	145
—	American Locomotive	—	—
—	American Metal	—	—
76¹⁵⁄₁₆	American Can	62	62¾
52¹⁵⁄₁₆	American Smelting	42	41¾
163½	American Tel. and Tel.	132	130
241¼	Anaconda Copper	28	28⅛
81¼	Bethlehem Steel	65	66⅝
—	Case (J. I.)	—	—
57⅝	Chrysler Corporation	46¼	45⅞
171¹⁵⁄₁₆	Eastman Kodak	138	138
34⅛	General Electric	28	27⅝
39½	General Motors	31⅞	31½
33⅜	International Nickel	27⅛	27⅛
2	Do. Tel. and Tel.	1⅝	—
45¼	Kennecott Copper	36⅞	—
9⅞	Radio Corporation	2¾	—
17½	Shell Union	13⅜	—
16⅞	U.S. Rubber	15¼	—
68⅞	U.S. Steel Common	55¼	—
145¼	Do. Preferred	117⅝	—
32½	Woolworth	26¼	—
—	Silver Com. Bars	—	—
6½	Brazilian Traction	5¼	4⅝
11⅞	B.A. Tobacco Coupon	9	9
	BONDS.		
—	U.S. Treas. 3¾% '45-56.	—	—
—	7% German Ext. Loan	—	—

† Ex dividend.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE

Engr. Equiv.	STOCKS	Closing Bid Sat.	Fri.
7¹⁵⁄₁₆	Brazilian Traction	7⅛	7¼
—	B.C. Power "A"	—	—
1⅛	B.C. Power "B"	1.25	1.25
—	Canadian Celanese	—	26
6⅞	Canadian Pacific	5¾	5¾
13¹⁵⁄₁₆	Imperial Tobacco	12⅛	12
40	International Nickel	35¾	35
14⅞	Shawinigan Water	13¼	13¼

COMPANY NEWS

British Feeding Meals and Milk Products.—Profit, £15,114 (against £12,481). Dividend 3 p.c. on Preference for six months to September 30, 1938.

Howards, Newcastle.—Net profit, £11,778 (against £9,555). Dividend 5 p.c., £5,500 (against nil). Forward, £1,240 (against £1,512).

Hollins Mill.—Profit, £54,390 (against £67,405). Final 2½ p.c., making 5 p.c. (same). Forward, £43,232 (against £41,542).

Tanasserim Plantations, Ltd.—Payment of the 5 p.c. dividend, which had been recommended to be paid on January 9, has been postponed.

Viakfontein Reserve Shares Issued.—Viakfontein Gold Mining Co. has increased its issued capital from £2,475,000 to £3,000,000 by the issue of 1,050,000 reserve shares of 10/- each.

C.P.R. TRAFFICS UP

Gross earnings of the C.P.R. Company for 1941 show a jump of over $50,000,000, compared with 1940. Receipts for the last ten days of 1941 totalled $7,008,000, an increase of $2,028,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1940. This brings the total for the year to $221,446,060 (the highest since 1928) and $50,481,000 better than the 1940 total of $163,985,000. Net earnings for the past year are not yet available, but the figures to the end of November, at $40,867,000, represent an advance of $10,034,000 on the corresponding period of 1940.

BIRMINGHAM MOTOR QUOTATIONS

Friday's closing prices:—Albion Drop Forgings 7/9, Albion Motor 42/6, Alvis 3/9, Austin A. Ord. 17/-, do. 5 per cent. "B" Pref. 28/6, do. Pref. 20 per cent. 27/3, Birmed Industries 64/-, Birmingham Small Arms 20/4½, Binemel Bros. 25/-, Bretts Stamping 31/-, British Piston Ring 19/9, Brockhouse 4/3, Brown Bros. 21/-, Clifford Components 6/7½, Cornercroft 6/6, Crossley Motors 5/10½, Dennis Bros. 21/-, Dexined Stamping 21/-, Dunlop Rubber 35/-, Enfield Cycle 17/6, Fisher and Ludlow 25/9, Fodens 17/9, Ford Motors 24/3, Guy Motors 2/1½, Halford Cycle 35/9, Harper (John) and Co. 45/-, Heenan and Froude 7/10½, Hughes Johnson 75/6, Humber Pref. 12/3, Leyland Motor 71/-, Lucas (Jos.) 65/-, Maudslay 5/6, Meadows (Henry) 14/6, Morris 32/6, Moss Gear 12/6, Mullliners Holdings 1/-, Napier 6/9, New Hudson 35/6, Perfection Motor Equipments 9/-, Perry and Co. 30/-, Pressed Steel 21/3, Raleigh 60/6, Renold and Co. Chain 35/-, Rolls Royce 90/-, Rovers 16/4½, S.S. Cars 7/3, Serck Radiators 69/6, Singer Motors 3/10½, Smith (S.) and Sons Def. 6/6, Smiths Stamping 26/3, Standard Motor 17/-, Tilling (Thos.) 46/-, Triplex Glass 30/10½, Tube Investments 75/-, Villiers Engineering 27/3. AIRCRAFT—Boulton Paul 3/1½, Bristol 10/9, Fairey 14/9, Hawker Siddeley 13/-, Hotson M.H. Components 7/7½, Parnall 4/-.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Since the new year conditions have been easy. Turnover has been large, but the banks have been lending freely and buying bills on their normal scale. On Saturday the banks were keen buyers but the market was reckoned to sell.

Friday's application for the £75 million of Treasury Bills on offer amounted to £157.6 million, or £82.1 million more than a week before. Coming T.D.R. loans are only £15 million, against nominal maturities of the same amount. Revenue should now be coming in more rapidly, while the new Tax Certificates have met with a good initial response.

FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS

CATTLE.

CARLISLE.—Very light supplies, and trade quiet owing to the holiday season. Rates unchanged as follows:—Feeding bullocks £26 to £30, wintering bullocks £22 10/- to £26, feeding heifers, £24 10/- to £26 10/-, wintering heifers £21 to £23.

DONCASTER.—Quiet market. Best English dairy cattle to £70, calving heifers £48 to £60, English yearling stores £12 to £15, two-year-olds £20 to £28, three-year-old bullocks to £32, sucking pigs 20/- to 35/-, stores to 75/-.

PROVISIONS.

GRIMSBY FISH.—Lemon soles 15/-, halibut 21/-, plaice, dabs 15/-; bake 9/6, roker, jumbo gibber, medium, and chat haddocks, heads on; large and medium sprags, heads on; codling, heads on; whiting, heads on; cod, heads on. 7/-; skinned headless dogfish 14/-, smoked haddocks 14/6, skinned smoked fillets 22/9 per stone.

DUBLIN FISH.—On offer five packages lobsters and a fair amount from country and local senders. Demand fair at:—Lobsters 20/- to 60/-, per 1.5, soles, black, large, 3/3; slips 1/7, turbot 1/6 to 1/10, brill 1/4 to 1/10, halibut 2/4 per pound; plaice 40/- to 110/-, cod 47/- to 52/-, whiting 35/- to 60/- and ray 21/- to 30/- per box.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—Cabbage in heavy supply, with prices easier to clear. Other classes met a fair demand. York cabbage—large 10/- to 37/-, small 5/- to 13/-. Savoy—large 20/- to 44/-, small 13/- to 16/- load; swedes 2/8 to 3/-, mangolds 2/- per cwt.; cauliflowers 2/6 to 4/-, seconds 8d. to 1/6; lettuce 9d. to 1/6 dozen, beet 1/- to 1/6, carrots 1/6 to 4/- dozen bundles, 5/- to 9/- bag; parsnips 5/- to 7/-, onions 12/- to 35/-, turnips 6d., and celery 6d. to 4/6 bunch.

DUBLIN POTATO.—Good supplies, with demand steady at:—Arran Chiefs, Dates and Kerr's Pinks 6/6, mixed whites 5/6 to 6/- per cwt.

MANCHESTER MARKETS REVIEW

A steady business has been in progress in all departments of the provision trade, with ample supplies of dairy produce and meats available to cover ration quantities. Wholesale trading figures for November, 1941, show a substantial increase on those for November, 1940, when a steep decline in trade occurred. A considerable increase in trade is reflected in the November export figures. In future margarine will contain double its present quantity of vitamin D, making it twice as rich as butter in vitamin D. It is stated by a high authority that one ounce of the new margarine will have the same vitamin D content as the average egg. In butter consumptive demand is more or less maintained, but quieter. Bacon has been in steady supply and request, with allocations consisting mainly of Canadian Wiltshires and various American cuts moving off on full scale for ration requirements. Small allocations of hams and gammons were available for the Coupon A trade. In lard steady issues of American refined have been forthcoming from current supplies to cover the demand. In dried meat, distribution proceeded steadily on the new basis by which one-seventh of the permits were taken up with corned beef, with a corresponding reduction in home-killed and Irish dressed beef. There was no change in release of imported meat. Towards the week-end an issue of one-seventh of corned beef was substituted for a similar proportion of fresh-killed and Irish dressed meat.

FUNERALS

MR. D. SULLIVAN

After Requiem Mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Gardiner street, Dublin, on Saturday morning, the remains of the late Mr. Dom Sullivan, for 14 years head office of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, were taken to Cork for interment yesterday in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Chief mourners at the funeral in Dublin were Mr. Colm Sullivan and Mr. Frank Sullivan (brothers).

There was a large attendance from the Trade Union and Labour movement, including:—Executive Council, I.T. and G.W.U.—Messrs. T. Kennedy, W. McMullen, S. Byrne, Irish Trade Union Congress—Messrs. Mc. Colgan, Senator Sean P. Campbell, Cathal O'Shannon. Irish Labour Party—Messrs. W. Norton, T.D.; J. Hickey, T.D., and Senator E. Lynch. Mr. Donal O'Sullivan, Department of Industry and Commerce. Head office, I.T. and G.W.U.—Messrs. J. O'Kelly, E. Dalton, E. Clancy and J. Croke. Dublin Typographical Society—Mr. W. J. Whelan and Mr. Mc. Duffy. The following represented branches of the I.T. and G.W.U.:—Messrs. F. Purcell, F. Robbins, P. J. O'Brien, T. O'Reilly, M. McCarthy, P. Kelly, M. Galavan, J. O'Brien and J. Rooney.

MR. JOHN DOYLE

The funeral of Mr. John Doyle (65), Rossmore Lodge, Kildare, took place from St. Brigid's Parish Church, Kildare, to Grey Abbey burial ground, Kildare, yesterday. There was a very large attendance. The chief mourners were:—Mrs. J. Doyle (widow), Joseph, John and Thomas Doyle (sons); Mrs. Pilkington, Misses Cis, Nan and Bernadette Doyle (daughters); Mrs. Joseph Doyle and Mrs. John Doyle (daughters-in-law), Mrs. Murray (sister-in-law), J. J. Doyle, Thomas Doyle (grandsons), Mrs. M. Farrell and Nancy Doyle (grand-daughters), Joseph Weslake, Dublin; Joseph Doyle, Tramore; Mr. Meaney, Michael Farrell, James Murray (relatives).

Two jockey sons of deceased, James and D. ("Tony") Doyle were unable to attend.

Very Rev. J. Kane, P.P., officiated, with Rev. T. Kennedy, C.C.; Rev. Father Kelly (Mountmellick), Rev. W. Fanning, C.F. (Curragh), Rev. E. J. Carey, C.F., and Rev. J. Fitzsimons, C.F.

The attendance included:—Senator J. J. Parkinson, F. Harold Clarke, P. Connolly, Supt. J. S. Flynn, G.S.; Commdt. J. F. Kelly, Capt. Lambert, J. Mahoney (Friars-town), J. J. Murphy, J. J. Dunne, Joseph Cosgrove, M.B.C.V.S.; C. and F. Burke, Dr. J. J. O'Driscoll, M. Carpenter, J. J. Cox, J. McCullough, J. L. Keogan, J. C. Connolly, Joseph Moore, J. Weir (secretary, Wallpapers, Ltd., Kildare), D. Malone, J. P. Farrell, Charles Cornellus, E. Dunne, P. Mallick, Bertie Kerr, K. L. Urquhart, Thomas Earle, T. Nugent, P. J. Hegarty, J. Canty, M. C. Collins, J. Bradley, P. Prendergast.

FOUR DEAD IN BOMBED HOUSE

Four persons were killed and six injured when a raider, taking advantage of low cloud, swooped over a North-East England coast town yesterday and dropped bombs, one of which wrecked a house. It also opened fire with its cannon.

Among the dead was Mr. G. H. Harvey, a school attendance officer, who called at the house just before it was hit. On Saturday, for the fifth night in succession, there was no air activity over Britain.

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MR. W. H. THRIFT
FUNERAL TO MOUNT JEROME

The funeral took place on Saturday last from Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, to Mount Jerome Cemetery of Mr. William Henry Thrift, B.A.I., who died on January 1st at his home, 27 Braemor Park, Dublin. Mr. Thrift was the eldest son of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mrs. Thrift. He had been secretary of Mount Jerome Cemetery for the past fourteen years.

The Service at the church was conducted by the Rector, the Rev. Canon John Tobias, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Canon E. C. Hodges, B.D., Principal of the Church of Ireland Training College. The Rev. W. C. G. Proctor, chaplain at the cemetery, assisted Canon Tobias at the graveside.

Chief mourners were:—Mrs. Mabel Thrift (widow), the Provost of Trinity College, Professor W. E. Thrift (father); Mrs. Thrift (mother), Mr. W. Stevenson (father-in-law), Mrs. Stevenson (mother-in-law), Dr. Geoffrey Thrift (brother), Mrs. G. B. Thrift, Dorothy, Ethid and Vera (sisters), Mr. H. Thrift, Bursar, Trinity College (uncle), and Mrs. H. Thrift, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Yates (aunts), Mr. R. W. Scales, Mr. C. G. Shankey, Mr. W. B. Clarke and Mr. B. B. Stevenson (brothers-in-law), Miss Marjorie Yates, Miss Sheila Yates and Miss Barbara Yates (cousins).

The attendance included:—The Archbishop of Dublin (the Most Rev. A. W. Barton, D.D.), the Archdeacon of Dublin (Ven. E. G. Sullivan), the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral (Very Rev. D. F. R. Wilson), the Dean of Christ Church Cathedral (Very Rev. E. H. Lewis Crosby), Rev. H. Crockett, Rev. Canon L. Parkinson Hill, Rev. Canon McClean, Rev. J. B. Neligan, Rev. William T. Grey, Rev. Canon E. H. F. Campbell, Rev. A. W. F. Orr, Rev. J. H. Yates, Rev. A. S. Bluett, Rev. W. C. de Pauley, Rev. A. T. McNutt, Rev. E. M. Bateman, Rev. N. L. Roberts, Rev. W. A. Moncrieff Cox, Rev. Noble Hamilton, Rev. Harold G. Forde, Rev. F. R. Alexander, Rev. W. H. Coulter, Rev. E. W. Greening, Rev. G. S. Nowlan, Rev. W. J. M. Burrows, Rev. L. E. Deens, Rev. J. L. Lowndes, Rev. J. Deeny, C.C., Harold's Cross, representing the Rev. P. M. McGough, P.P., Chapelizod.

Dr. E. H. Allon, M.A., Litt.D., Vice-Provost, T.C.D.; the Rev. Canon J. E. L. Oulton, M.A., D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, T.C.D.; Chancellor A. A. Luce, D.D., F.T.C.D.; Dr. Kenneth C. Bailey, F.T.C.D.; Senator Dr. Robert J. Rowlette, T.D., R. Rowe, F.T.C.D., Mr. F. La Touche Godfrey, F.T.C.D.; Mr. E. T. S. Walton, F.T.C.D.; Professor

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements in this column (which in all cases must be authenticated) are charged at the rate of 1/- per line (minimum 3/-).

Irish Times 'Phone Numbers—Dublin (31 Westmoreland Street)—76555; Cork (15 Cook Street)—1506; Limerick (6 William Street)—472; Belfast (58 Donegall Street)—21787; London (59 Fleet Street)—Central 4350.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN — January 1, 1942, at Harcourt Nursing Home, to Jean (nee Chamberlain), wife of Captain John Martin, R.A.M.C., M.E.F., a daughter.

TULLOCH—January 3, 1942, at the Harcourt Street Nursing Home, to Daphne, wife of Second Lieutenant Denys Tulloch, The Queen's Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—November 27, 1941, at his home, Vancouver, James, eldest son of the late James and Mrs. Caldwell, of this city.

DEMPSEY—January 3, 1942, at her residence, St. David's, Greystones, Stella Dempsey. Funeral private.

GOODWIN — December 9, 1941 (suddenly), at Killegar Cottage, Killeshandra, Frederick, formerly in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 51.

HOGAN—January 3, 1942, Caroline A. W. Hogan, Headmisstress, Mercer's School, Castleknock. Funeral private

HUMPHREYS—January 4, 1942, at her residence, Carrige Duff, Newtown Barry, Eliza Jane (Bessie). Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 o'clock (summer time). Deeply regretted. "Peace, perfect peace." American and English papers please copy.

IRWIN—January 4, 1942 (suddenly), Edward Patterson Irwin, of Gateside, Coleraine, beloved husband of Lily Irwin and brother of Elizabeth Irwin. Funeral to Granard. Other arrangements later.

MAXWELL — January 4, 1942, at Plympton, Devon, Isabella, widow of T. Henry Maxwell, K.C., LL.D., aged 78 years.

MILNE—January 4, 1942, at Maryville, Raheny, Eveline Violet (Ivy), dearly beloved wife of George Cecil Milne. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband, children and relatives. Funeral from All Saints' Church, Raheny, after 1.30 Service to-morrow (Tuesday) to Kilbarrack. "I heard the voice of Jesus say: 'Come unto me, and rest.'"

MORROW—December 8, 1941 (very suddenly), at Killegar Cottage, Killeshandra, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Robert Morrow, Killegar, aged 73.

MULHERN (Carrick-on-Shannon)—January 4, 1942, Maria, relict of the late William Mulhern, and mother of William Mulhern, Journalist, and grandmother of William Mulhern, junior, Leitrim County Council staff. Funeral from St. Mary's Church to Kiltoghert Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (summer time). Requiem Office and High Mass on Wednesday, 11 a.m. (summer time). American papers please copy.

O'DOHERTY (Wheeling, West Virginia, U.S.A.)—January 1, 1942, Rev. P. A. O'Doherty, B.A., D.Ph., brother of Rev. M. O'Doherty, New Zealand; James F. O'Doherty, N.T., Gortnadeve, Creggs, Co. Roscommon; Nurses B. and E. O'Doherty, Moycullen, Co. Galway; uncle of Sister Mary Edith, St. Louis Convent, Monaghan. Deeply regretted by his brothers, sisters, relatives and friends. R.I.P. Australian and New Zealand papers please copy.

O'DOWD — January 4, 1942, Cecil Barrett O'Dowd, Solicitor, 6 Victoria avenue, Donnybrook. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral (private) from Church of Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, after 10 o'clock Mass to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers or mourning.

PHIPPS—January 1, 1942, in London (military hospital), John Peddar, the Queen's Royal Regiment, only son of J. Peddar Phipps and the late Mrs. Henrietta Phipps, and husband of Una (Ba) (née Clibborn).

READ—January 2, 1942 (suddenly), at Rathgar, Marie, second daughter of the late John Robert and Seddie Read. Funeral private.

RICKABY—December 24, 1941, Robert J. Rickaby, of Belgrave square, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, aged 87.

TOOVEY—January 3, 1942, at a private nursing home, Dun Laoghaire, John Toovey, late of 53 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, London, beloved husband of May Toovey. Funeral strictly private. No flowers. Service at Christ Church, Dun Laoghaire, to-morrow (Tuesday), 6th, at 10 o'clock.

WOODHEAD — January 3, 1942, Dorothy, beloved wife of Robert Sydney Woodhead, 118 Hinderton road, Tranmere, Birkenhead (and Manor street, Dublin). Very deeply regretted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 4.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miss Rebecca Pike, of 88 Ranelagh road, thanks all her friends for their sympathy in her recent bereavement, and asks them to accept this as her grateful acknowledgment.

Mrs. Mabel Thrift, the Provost, Mrs. Thrift and family wish to return warm thanks to many kind friends for their messages and tokens of sympathy. These are so numerous that individual acknowledgment, in so far as that is possible, must be delayed.

IN MEMORIAM.

HOGG—In memory of my dearly loved husband, John William, 33 Fitzroy avenue, Dublin, who died 5th January, 1939. At rest.

LESLIE—Third Anniversary—In loving remembrance of Mary Carson Leslie, 81 Tritonville road, Sandymount, Dublin, died 5th January, 1939.

O'CONNOR—Sixteenth Anniversary — In memory of Mrs. Bridget Frances (Cosie) O'Connor, 65 Pembroke road. Deeply mourned.

PATTERSON—In ever-loving memory of mother, who died on 5th January, 1936, at her residence, Ballinacloy, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo.

STEWART—In loving memory of our beloved son, Sandy, who passed from us on January 5th, 1941.

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MORE RACES ON N.H. PROGRAMMES

All clerks of racecourses under National Hunt Rules have been instructed to arrange seven races for their meetings whenever possible. It is expected that extended programmes will become general in February and March. This move has been made to ease the situation of small training establishments, the majority of which have experienced a very lean time during this season of severely rationed racing.

A Steward of the Cheltenham meeting stated on Saturday that there will be seven races on each day of the National Hunt fixture on March 14 and 21, and also at the Cheltenham meeting on February 21. Prize money for the National Hunt meeting will exceed that of last year. There will be no race worth less than £300. The Cheltenham Gold Cup and Champion Hurdle Challenge Cup will each be worth £600.

THE IRISH CUP MEETING
(UNDER I.C.C. RULES)
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Gaelic Games

Opening Matches in Charity Cup

By PAT'O.

At Parnell Park and Crumlin yesterday four important ties in the Charity Cup—in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Fund—were played before good attendances.

Ben Edars .... 5-7 **St. Margaret's** 0

The Howth men were masters of the situation throughout. G. McLoughlin, J. Campbell, Corr, Malone and Slane kicked goals and points without reply from a newly grouped St. Margaret's side. The north county men were expected to do better in the second half; they attacked vigorously, but could not break down the McLoughlin-O'Rourke defence. In the last quarter the Howth forwards were again busy. Boyle (3), Corr and Doyle raised further flags, and Ben Edars won all one way.

Parnells .... 3-3 **Army** 1-2

A good goal by Conway promised well for the Army, who had some inter-county men out. Martin and Farrell exchanged points in a quiet first half, and the Army turned over a goal clear. Kiely swung an Army point across on resumption, but it was their last score. Macken, Gibbons and Quinn forced the pace with good scores. Quinn's goal clinched the issue, and the Donnycarney men qualified easily.

McDermotts ...... 1-4 **Ard Craobh** 0-2

McCabe (goal), Robinson (1 pt.) (free) and Walsh (1 pt.) gave McDermotts a five-point lead at half-time. Ard Craobh played better football in the second half, and Murray was a tower of strength, driving home two long-range points. Near the end Robinson was busy for McDermotts, and the Mayo man made the game safe with two minors.

Mackens .... 1-6 **St. Agnes** 1-6

This proved an exciting struggle of changing fortunes. Mackens had matters much their own way in the first half, Richardson, Lawless, Clarke, Kennedy and Fletcher raising flags (1-5) against St. Agnes's 2 points (Kennedy and Allan). The Crumlin team recovered in fine style, and Kennedy, Rice and Rock scored four points against a minor by Clarke. Close on time there was much excitement when Allan burst through for a St. Agnes goal. A draw was a fair result.

ULSTER'S RAILWAY CUP TEAM

At Portadown on Saturday the following team was selected for Ulster in the Railway Cup semi-final against Connaught at Roscommon on February 22:—Kelly (Cavan), goal; McLaughlin (Armagh), Cully (Cavan), Hughes (Monaghan), J. J. O'Reilly (Cavan), J. McCullagh (Armagh), V. Duffy (Monaghan), McDyne (Donegal), Watterson (Antrim); Armstrong (do.), Al. Murray (Armagh), T. P. O'Reilly (Cavan), Cullen (Tyrone), Deignan (Cavan), Gallagher (Donegal).

Cheltenham Results

12.30 **(2m. 'CHASE)**—GOLDEN KNIGHT (Mr. Bailey), 100/8, 1; Jack Pugh (H. Nicholson), 3/1 (co-fav.), 2; Empire Breeze (P. Lay), 100/7, 3. Also ran—Red Rower, Solarium (co-fav.), Myowne, Grosvenor Bridge, Kingsland, Abbot's Glance, Alacrity, Flying Eagle, Beleaguered, Hopyard, Happy Result. 3l.; 2l. (Bailey.)

1.0 **(2m. HURDLES)** — QUEENSLAND (F. Rickaby), 11/10 on, 1; Jamaica Inn (K. Piggott), 2/1, 2; Knight o' London (T. Rimell), 7/1, 3. Also ran—Ephorus, South Stack, Wyn, Roman Law, Lustful, Craigsford, Brabancon, Stop Press, Sirloin. 3l.; 6l. (Todd.)

1.30 **(4m. 'CHASE)**—IRISH DUKE (J. Dowdeswell), 100/8, 1; Callaly (T. Isaac), 10/1, 2; Home Lover (G. Archibald), 10/1, 3. Also ran—Trustar, Golden Luck, Post Horn, Symæthis, Masquery, Luxborough, Hurdy-Gurdy, Raiding Party, Santac (fav.), Cottage Rock, Black Brother. 1½l.; short head. (Vincenzi.)

2.0 **(2m. HURDLES)**—MILK BAR (H. Nicholson), 11/8 on, 1; Tragedian (E. C. Brown), 10/1, 2; Poetic Licence (Mr. J. Vincenzi), 100/6, 3. Also ran—Wonersh, Galadale, Full Tide, Elinca, Ram Along, Oklahoma Kid, Padraig. Short head; 1l. (Masson.)

2.30 **(2m. 'CHASE)**—EASTERN REALM (T. Carey), 5/1, 1; Top o' the Mornin' (Mr. H. Applin), 20/1, 2; Perfect Freedom (R. Burford), 11/10 on, 3. Also ran—Custom House, Harlequin, Bright 'Un, Landed, Ataturk, Iron Prince, Sandy Lad. 2l.; same. (Beeby.)

3.0 **(2m. HURDLES)** — VERBATIM (K. Piggott), 100/30, 1; Southport (F. Rickaby), 4/5, 2; Staplegrove (L. Bunn), 10/1, 3. Also ran—Shell Mex, Harthill, Red Shadow, Burytown, Froth, Roman Days, Bondsman, Monsieur Pons, Hernani, Casino, Mac Tertius, Wicklow, Sawfish, Flying Shower, Bay Prince, Waitabit, Bobbin, Sagatas, Riot Act, Kingwood, Go-er, Easy Chair, Hendaye, Neck; 2l. (Nightingall.) Objection to Verbatim overruled.

COURSING DRAWS

ROSCOMMON—TO-MORROW

TRIAL STAKES (12 dog puppies)—Hidden Lodger v. Lackawanna; Fierce Hawk v. Perfect Row; Jolly Hurler v. Saucy Pine; Regal Heir v. Rocky Robe; Yankee Hobo v. Western Delight; The Tricker v. Monument.

BALLYBOHAN STAKE—Ballyhoolan v. Pound Street Beauty; Wily Silvo v. Smartly There; Special Music v. Call War; Clooneenbane v. Fearless Jem.

GARRY CUP—Won't Go v. Jigginstown Champion; Full Fiddler v. Red Rollo; Exile Miller v. Lawyer's Speed; Valor's Minion v. Lone Star Queen.

CARAWN STAKE—Hedgeside Rebel v. Fierce Artist; Fear Faire v. Tat; Give All v. Jolly Hedger; Ocean Con v. Green Bead; Madrin's Cutlet v. Old Lorraine; Blackout Moon v. Open Spaces; Fallon's Selected v. Hidden Gold; Gleninagh v. Munsboro' Lassie.

BALLYBRIDE STAKE—Just An Experiment v. Jovial Miller; Coolteough Rover v. Jack o' the Game; Open Bill v. Black Miller; Schemer Scott v. Black Moon; Don Silvo v. Up Creeve; Stage Romance v. Be Humorous; Yankee Bloom v. Cruffin Cheque; Come On Roscommon v. Coming Thro' the Rye.

SURPLUS STAKE—True Beauty v. Flighty Rose; Hill Express v. White Velvet.

First brace in slips at 1 o'c.

FRESHFORD—TO-MORROW

TRIAL STAKE (11 dog puppies)—Kerris Tailor v. Imp; Brave Sport v. Royal Danegelt; White Bread v. Dark Fell; Clountahonive Regent v. Athletic Hero; Heath Hope v. Moat Street Flyer; Prince Dawn a bye.

CROWHILL STAKE (8 bitch puppies)—Mere Chance v. Leugh Rally; Wireless Ruby v. Selfish Lady; Score Again v. Right Sport; Scotch Brand v. Gay Katherine.

UPPERCOURT STAKE (7 all ages)—Lee Side v. Do It Again Bob; Mamma's First v. Brandan Star; Frisky Dasher v. Ballybattles; Sea Sprite a bye.

BALLYLARKIN STAKE (7 all ages)—Cheers for Ballybough v. Ballybur Hero; Master Yank v. Valiant Chieftain; Race Prince v. Prattle; Balloon Biddy a bye.

INCH STAKE (16 one-course) — Kilree Clinker v. Crystal Light; Leo's Hose v. Local Volunteer; Crowhill Hedge v. Sandy's Tangle; Kempton Kid v. Clomanto Playboy; Deeside Breeze v. Full of Fun; Double Hedge v. Bun Bara; Evening Nip v. Crowhill Side; Laundry Maid v. Cascade Rose.

IRISH SPORTSMEN ABROAD.
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Twoomey leaves his goal to save for Shamrock Rovers in the match with Shelbourne on Saturday.

Association Football

Weakened Bohemians' Fine Fight at Cork

CORK UNITED gained a point on Shamrock Rovers in the race for League honours; for, while the leaders gained a narrow victory over Bohemians at the Mardyke, Shamrock Rovers were held to a draw at Shelbourne Park.

Rovers were distinctly lucky to draw with Shelbourne, and Cork United may have been fortunate to capture full points from Bohemians; for the amateurs were handicapped by injuries to two of their players, R. Smith and T. Tyrell, who from the time of meeting with mishaps were of little assistance to the side. Smith was injured early in the first half, and Tyrell soon after the re-start.

St. James's Gate beat Dundalk by the odd goal of seven at Crumlin, and it was only late in the game at Tolka Park that Drumcondra managed to share the points with Limerick. Bray Unknowns suffered yet another defeat, this time from Brideville.

Results and scorers:—

Cork United 2, Bohemians 1. O'Reilly and McCarthy for Cork; P. Walsh for Bohemians.

St. James's Gate 4, Dundalk 3. Matthews (2), Ward and Gaughran for St. James's Gate; Grice, Barlowe and Kelly (penalty) for Dundalk.

Drumcondra 2, Limerick 2. Meehan and T. O'Brien for Drumcondra; Byrne (2) for Limerick.

Bray Unknowns 1, Brideville 2. McLoughlin for Bray; Cullen (penalty) and Crymble for Brideville.

Shelbourne 2, Shamrock Rovers 2. Cassidy and Keely for Shelbourne; Cochrane and Farrell for Rovers.

Table to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Cork United	8	6	2	0	23	8	14
Shamrock Rovers	8	5	2	1	22	9	12
St. James's Gate	8	4	2	2	27	15	10
Shelbourne	8	3	3	2	19	10	9
Dundalk	8	4	1	3	20	16	9
Brideville	8	3	2	3	12	19	8
Limerick	8	3	1	4	17	20	7
Drumcondra	8	2	2	4	13	27	6
Bohemians	8	2	1	5	10	17	5
Bray Unknowns	8	0	0	8	5	27	0

SOUND DEFENCES AT CORK

WITH their playing strength for practically the entire of the second half reduced to nine, Bohemians did well to hold Cork United to the odd goal in three at the Mardyke yesterday. The Amateurs' tale of woe began when the game was only fifteen minutes old, their outside-left, Smith, being forced to retire through injury. He returned after the interval, but was virtually a passenger, and was joined in that capacity by Tyrell when the full-back was "crocked" soon after the re-start. In these circumstances it was to be expected that Cork would have an easy victory, but the stout Bohemian defence, coupled with the wild shooting of the home forwards, kept the scoring down. In a fighting finish the champions had some anxious moments.

The Cork defenders, among whom Duffy and O'Riordan were outstanding, quickly mastered the Amateurs' attack, and, with McGowan and McKenna maintaining a fine service of passes, the forwards had every opportunity, but, with the exception of O'Neill and O'Reilly, they never struck form, and missed several easy scoring chances. Most prominent in the Bohemian defence was Byrne, at centre-half, and he, ably assisted by Flynn, in goal, Kerr and Tyrell, kept the Cork attack in check. The wing halves, Waters and Wymes, also showed to advantage, but of the forwards only Morris and Walsh were prominent.

Ten minutes before the interval O'Reilly gave Cork the lead, following a corner by Madden, and the second half was thirty-five minutes old when McCarthy added their second. In a strong Bohemian rally Walsh reduced the lead.

"GATE'S" BEST OF THE SEASON

A brilliant bout of passing by Dundalk brought them a goal, scored by Grice, inside five minutes at Crumlin yesterday. For ten minutes we saw the visitors at their best. They ran rings round the Gate half-back line, in which Cahill and Goucher, of the B team, replaced Clarke and Meighan, respectively. Then of a sudden St. James's Gate, after ten minutes, equalised, Matthews shooting well out of the reach of Matier. From that onward Dundalk were an entirely different team. On the heavy, slippery ground their short passing was very well done indeed, but generally their finish was distinctly weak. As the turf became churned defence and attack slowed up, and what "life" there was in the game was put into it by St. James's Gate, who gave their best display of the season, and well merited their 4-3 victory. Occasionally Dundalk's shooting was powerful and accurate, and here Murtagh played a notable rôle in his team's success by saving hard drives from Lavery, McCartney (twice) and Barlowe; but St. James's Gate were always the more virile and business-like. The reconstructed defence, when they warmed to their work, gave their opponents comparatively few chances. Thompson, Noonan and O'Reilly revelled in the slush, and their sound tackling had not a little to do in subduing the visitors' front line.

The Gate forwards did not favour the tactics of the Dundalk quintet; they swung the ball about, and the centring of Gaughran and O'Rourke kept the insides well on the go. There was a surprising lack of energy in the Dundalk team; they played much pretty football, and frequently toyed with the opposition, but it got them nowhere. Matier was not himself in goal, and both Crowley and O'Neill lacked their customary dash and reliability. There was a distinct weakness in the half-back line, in which the newcomer, Thompson (on the left), was not much of a success. It was the forwards, however, who lost the match.

The scores were level (2-2) at half-time, Grice, Matthews, Ward and Barlowe netting in that order. Gaughran gave St. James's Gate the lead five minutes after the interval, Matthews thirty minutes later made it 4-2, and Kelly converted a penalty kick for Dundalk after thirty-five minutes, by which time the points were fully secured by the Gate.

DRUMCONDRA'S LATE EQUALISER

Putting in a fighting finish, Drumcondra saved a point against Limerick at Tolka Park yesterday in the last five minutes. Several of their determined attacks had been beaten off, and it looked as if they must be beaten, when Meehan took the ball through, and, when tackled by O'Mahony, slipped the ball inside to T. O'Brien, who beat Harrington all the way.

Constructive football was impossible under the conditions, but both teams played hard, and there were quite a lot of exciting incidents. Limerick were unlucky to see their lead slip away in the end, but Drumcondra would have been unfortunate to lose, as an injury to Byrne, their left-back, near the interval upset the balance of the side. He returned on the re-start, but could only limp along the left wing. Hutchinson dropped back to the defence, Meehan went to centre-forward, and T. O'Brien to inside-left.

Up to the interval Drumcondra looked slightly the better of two evenly-matched teams, but the changes in the second period upset the home team for about half-an-hour, during which time Limerick took the lead. Some of the hardest football came in the last quarter of an hour, when Drumcondra made great efforts to equalise, and succeeded in doing so.

The defences on both sides played well, and were on top for the most part. O'Mahony was particularly sound for Limerick, but Powell was outpaced in the first half by the Daly-Ward combination. Byrne, the Limerick centre-forward, was far and away the most dangerous attacker, and his two goals were finely taken.

The opening goal came immediately following a very bad mistake by Limerick. Byrne made a perfect opening for Healy, but the outside-left, completely unmarked right in front of the posts, shot outside the far one. From the kick-out the ball came to Daly, who sent Ward away with a perfect pass. The right wing's ground centre beat Harrington, and Meehan took it to shoot into an empty goal. That was after ten minutes, and eight minutes later Limerick equalised. A high drive by Powell into the goal area saw the defence misjudge the bounce, and Byrne nipped in to shoot into the top of the net from long range. It was a perfectly-placed shot.

After 15 minutes in the second half, Hartrey sent a pass up to Byrne, who cleverly worked for himself sufficient room in which to shoot, and his ground shot went just inside the near post. Sandes appeared to have it covered, but his dive was just too late. Subsequently a long clearance gave Byrne a clear run, but his shot hit the cross-bar and went over. Had he taken that chance Drumcondra's fight back might never even have started.

BRAY STILL WITHOUT A POINT

Bray Unknowns lost a great chance of recording their first win in the league by losing to Brideville by 2-1 at Bray yesterday. The home team have only themselves to blame, however, for not securing the points. They had the chances, but they did not avail of them. A harsh penalty for "hands," which enabled Brideville to take the lead in the first few minutes, appeared to upset Bray, especially the forwards, who were over-anxious.

Brideville's main strength being in defence, like Bray, the forwards wasted scoring chances. The most prominent players were Cullen, Shields, Coughlan, Crymble and Smyth. Bray, who included O'Brien and McLoughlin for Feenan and Doran, respectively, were best served by Gorman, Murphy, McKay, when he operated at left half, and Dunne.

Cullen gave Brideville the lead from a penalty, and, after strong pressure, Bray equalised through McLoughlin just before the interval. Previously McKay had changed from centre-forward to left half, with Dunne leading the attack. Early in the second half, which was practically featureless, Crymble got the winning goal when Carroll's shot rebounded off the cross-bar.

"SHELS" AND ROVERS SHARE POINTS

Shelbourne may have experienced some of the luck that comes the way of all teams, but in their home matches with Cork United and Shamrock Rovers, Dame Fortune was not kindly disposed towards them. On Saturday they well and truly outplayed the Rovers in the opening half, had more of the play after crossing over a goal to the bad—2-1—and, much against the run of the entire game, the Rovers scrambled through a hectic struggle with a point. The contrast between the football played by Milltown halves and forwards and their first-class display the previous Sunday against Cork, was, to say the least of it, strange. Cochrane appeared to be nobody's child except Jimmy Dunne's; most of Rovers' play was concentrated on the left-wing, where Foy again was out of his element, and when Dunne, as he frequently did, drove a long one across to the right-wing, Olphert and Doyle had him so closely marked by the time the ball reached him that he and Doherty could make little progress. Indeed, the "red" left-back and half-back did their job so handsomely that Cochrane and Farrell rarely came into the picture, and, with Leaney more or less subdued in the centre by Fallon, the Rovers' forwards never got moving with the dash and precision that was a feature of their play a week earlier. Doherty, Bryson, and Healy, the two last-named especially, were a grand solid lot in defence, but Molloy and Harris were often unsteady, while Twomey in goal had a heavy knocking about, and with five minutes left had to retire.

It was Shelbourne's brightest game of the season so far. Backs and half-backs were excellent, even if Meeke was slow at times. Olphert and Doyle have not played as good a game for a long time. Fallon, the captain, exploited wings and insides to the greatest advantage, and, with Bradshaw also getting the maximum out of his partners, the whole line were quite happy with themselves. The wings—Kennedy and Cassidy—repeatedly flashed across accurate centres, and that Keely and Bradshaw did not add to the "reds'" score was due more to ill-luck than anything else.

A lovely header by Cassidy from Kennedy's centre gave Shelbourne their first score (four minutes), and in a melee Cochrane drove in the equaliser (33 minutes). Farrell lobbed the ball over Kiernan for the Rovers' second (40 minutes), and thus the visitors held the lead at half-time. It took Shelbourne a long time to recover the second half, but their reward came when, following a right-wing attack, Keely, with a fast grounder, beat Twomey, who, in a thrilling finish, saved two "certainties" before going off.

NORTHERN LEAGUE

Celtic's lead in the Northern Regional League was increased to three points by the 9-0 victory over Cliftonville and the drawn game (3-3) between Linfield and Glentoran. Distillery routed Derry City, 8-2.

Intermediate Cup Replay. — Cork Bohemians 3, St. Kevin's 1.

Rugby Football

Lansdowne Return To Winning Form

LANSDOWNE 8
BLACKROCK COLLEGE 3

LANSDOWNE returned to winning form on Saturday, when, at Lansdowne road, Blackrock College were conquered by 1 goal and 1 try to 1 try. On the actual run of the play the Williamstown side did not deserve to be beaten. They had every bit as much of the attack as their opponents, and if their backs had been able to make full use of the chances which came their way the result might have been different. The absence of their crack back, T. Chamberlain, was a big handicap to Blackrock, but Lansdowne, who had the assistance of the University College forwards, D. Ryan and C. Murray, were without their full-back, C. Murphy. His place was filled by B. Lynch, and he made an excellent deputy.

J. Cagney was the most noticeable of the Lansdowne backs, and W. Sutherland and Ryan were the pick of the forwards. J. P. Westby, L. Hoffman and T. D. Brophy were the best of the Blackrock backs, and noticeable forwards were S. A. Morrison and K. J. Keenan.

There was no scoring in the first half, during which Blackrock had much the better of matters, but early in the second period Lansdowne took the lead when R. Power slipped away from a scrum, and scored an unconverted try. A little later Cagney wound up a short passing movement by crossing for a try, which he converted. Shortly before the end Brophy, taking a pass from Ferris, put Hoffman in possession to score a try, which was not-verted.

BECTIVE MASTERED

WANDERERS ... 15 BECTIVE 6

Wanderers' backs and forwards, playing a lively and open game, always had the mastery of Bective Rangers, in the match at Donnybrook on Saturday, and the score of 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal and 1 try to 1 penalty goal and 1 try in no way exaggerated their superiority. The forwards heeled cleanly, and in the loose were most effective; while Bective, who were without three of their regular side, never seemed to be able to settle down to any kind of constructive work. As usual, A. B. Robertson played a big part in piling up his team's points, and as well was an outstanding player in other respects. He is playing better than ever this year, and in a period when there is a poverty of centre three-quarters he well merited his selection on the Rest of Ireland team.

Played in ideal conditions, it was an interesting match to watch. Wanderers went ahead early in the first half. From a scrummage near the Bective line Fox stole away and handed a pass to Collins, who went over the line near the goal posts for Robertson to convert. H. J. Murphy, the substitute Bective centre, had then to retire through injury, and J. Ryan was taken out of the pack to replace him. Wanderers kept up strong pressure, and Collins, kicking forward to the line, nearly brought about another score. Fox was astray with a drop at goal, and Robertson was not far wide with a penalty kick, but nearing half-time Bective put in a fine rally, and Duggan, picking up the ball from a short foot pass by one of his forwards, dived over for a try, which McGowan could not improve upon.

Ten minutes after the restart Wanderers went further ahead, as the result of a well-worked-out movement. Robertson sent a pass under his legs to Taylor, who, after making good ground with a strong run, passed at the right moment to Deane, who scored, but Robertson missed a fairly easy kick at goal. Bective should have replied immediately afterwards when Jim Doyle cross-kicked to Ryan on the wing. At this stage Fox had to retire injured, but Wanderers continued to hold the upper-hand, and Robertson dropped a goal. McGowan reduced arrears for Bective with a fine penalty goal, but Robertson responded with another for Wanderers.

TRINITY BACKS SLOW

ST. MARY'S ...... 9 DUBLIN UNIV. 8

How Trinity, even with seven "subs," one of whom was W. D. Boyle, failed to beat St. Mary's College, who missed their interprovincial centre, P. Meehan, in the College Park, is hard to understand; for they were all over the opposition for three parts of the game. Frequently the winners' defence was punctured to such an extent that a score seemed certain, but, except on the two occasions on which they did score, the Trinity backs simply could not finish off their movements. The vital pass often either went astray or was mistimed, but probably the all-important factor was that they had not sufficient speed to get really clear, and they were up against a very tenacious defence. With a tithe of the chances St. Mary's scored their three tries in a short space of time in the first half against Trinity's goal and a try. It really, however, was a freak result.

The Trinity forwards got the ball back splendidly from scrums and loose mauls, and H. de Lacey was at his best in sending it away. E. A. Carry was subdued until late in the game, but gave his three-quarters plenty of chances, and time and again S. D. Walsh, in the centre, went straight through, only, however, to hold on a shade too long or to find the wing men being headed off. P. Anderson and D. R. Doyle, who changed places at half-time, both got plenty of chances on the left wing, but were not fast enough. A. K. Rutherford, one of the "subs," showed distinct promise on the outer flank. T. F. Roche, the forward, was eminently sound at full back, and was always ready to take a chance in opening up the game. L. C. Jacobson, J. N. Greene, J. P. Walsh and J. A. Bradfield were prominent in the pack.

Almost without exception the Mary's backs tackled splendidly. A. A. Norton was very sound in every respect at full back; D. P. Smyth and B. J. O'Sullivan were the best of the threequarters, but J. P. Murphy used his speed well to "get" the Trinity wings on several occasions. The forwards worked hard, but played second fiddle most of the game. W. F. Meehan, F. Ganter, J. Brennan and P. Sullivan showed up.

An intercept by Smyth led to O'Sullivan scoring the winners' first try; Smyth got the second after Norton had drawn all the opposition in a run from near his own "25," and Murphy shortly afterwards added the third. S. Walsh cleared the way for Doyle to cross for Trinity before half-time, Carry missing an easy kick. Trinity's second try was obtained by S. Walsh after Carry had made the opening. Carry converted. In the last second of the match Carry had an ideal chance of either dropping a goal or opening up a scoring movement, but his drop kick failed.

FORM MAINTAINED

PALMERSTON ... 6 MONKSTOWN ... 3

Palmerston maintained the good form which they have shown recently when, at Clonskeagh, they defeated Monkstown by 2 penalty goals to a try. Taking the game all round, Palmerston just deserved their victory, for in the first half they did most of the attacking, and should have scored on a couple of occasions. It was a hard-fought game, mostly of a forward nature, and Monkstown put up a strong fight in the second half.

Redmond, the Palmerston full-back, played a good game. He must be the heaviest full in Leinster, turning the scale at fourteen stones. O'Connor, the Monkstown full, fielded and kicked well. Lough, Ellis and Russell were the best of the Palmerston backs, and L. Allen, Phair and Flynn were noticeable in a sturdy pack. R. Ganly, who made a welcome return to the Monkstown side, engineered the try which his side obtained, and helped in several passing movements. Morris and L. Craig combined well as halves, and Kenneally, Blackmore and M. Aherne were the pick of the forwards.

Late in the first half Flynn kicked a penalty goal for Palmerston, and G. Craig crossed for Monkstown, M. Aherne failing with the kick. In the second half Flynn landed another penalty.

CLONTARF WIN

CLONTARF...... 8 OLD BELVEDERE 4

That Clontarf will be a very hard team to beat when the Cup comes along was shown at Castle avenue on Saturday when, despite a splendid service from their forwards, a full-strength Old Belvedere back division was completely subdued, their only reply to Clontarf's goal and penalty goal being a grand dropped goal from thirty-five yards out by Frank Quinn.

The Belvedere backs persisted in kicking ahead, but with M. B. Williams in peak form at full-back for Clontarf, this method of attack never looked like bringing a score. Williams just took the ball quite calmly and found a grand touch every time. Forward exchanges were about even, the Belvedere pack, with V. Aird, J. Belton, and S. Henry prominent, beating their opponents in the scrums and being little behind them in the loose, where W. Clarke, J. Guiney, A. Finnegan, and D. P. Madden were Clontarf's best workers.

Clontarf had the only score of the first half. G. Quinn, placing a short punt straight into J. Martin's hands, the Clontarf centre easily beat D. Thorpe, who had a poor match, to score under the posts, Williams adding the points. Shortly after half-time F. Quinn dropped a grand goal for Old Belvedere, but soon afterwards M. Williams landed a long-range penalty goal, to give Clontarf a lead that was only subsequently endangered by half-a-dozen abortive penalty shots by Aird and Thorpe.

Belfast Results.—North 12, Instonians 3; Armagh 6, Collegians 0; Malone 22, Navy XV. 0; R.U.C. 8, C.I.Y.M.S. 5; Civil Service 8, Army XV. 0.

Cork Result.—Dolphin 18, U.C.C. 5.

Bective forward breaking away in the Bective Rangers and Wanderers match at Donnybrook on Saturday.

TEAMS FOR BIG RUGBY MATCH

THE teams for the Combined Universities v. Rest of Ireland match, to be played at Lansdowne road on Saturday, January 24, were selected on Saturday night. Four internationals have been picked for the Rest side—namely, C. Murphy, D. J. Torrens, C. Teehan, and R. Alexander; while on the Universities' side the only man who has been capped for Ireland is T. Headon.

The selection of E. A. Carry as centre three-quarter on the Universities' XV. comes somewhat as a surprise, but it is quite likely that in this new position he may be a success; but A. B. Robertson, the Wanderers' centre three-quarter, who played one of his best games for his club on Saturday, has been a long time waiting for recognition, and should acquit himself well. K. O'Brien, J. P. Walsh, D. Ryan, and T. Headon are the only Leinster forwards picked; and, when one looks into the matter, there are no others that suggest themselves as being qualified. The teams are the best available and, on paper, look to be well matched. Teams:—

COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.

Full-back—M. Murphy (U.C.C.).

Three-quarters—K. O'Flanagan (U.C.D.), S. D. Walsh (Dublin University), E. A. Carry (Dublin University), W. J. B. Higson (Queen's University).

Half-backs—H. de Lacy (Dublin University) (capt.), L. O'Brien (U.C.C.).

Forwards—W. R. Neilly (Queen's University), D. O'Riordan (U.C.C.), D. Ryan (U.C.D.), J. P. Walsh (Dublin University), T. Headon (U.C.D.), J. Smith (Queen's University), D. B. O'Malley (U.C.G.), P. J. Horan (U.C.G.).

REST OF IRELAND.

Full-back—C. Murphy (Lansdowne) (capt.).

Three-quarters—J. D. Torrens (Bohemians), A. B. Robertson (Wanderers), P. B. Meehan (St. Mary's College), T. Chamberlain (Blackrock College).

Half-backs—A. McComb (Malone), H. Greer (North).

Forwards—P. Kilkelly (Galway Corinthians), C. Teehan (Cork Constitution), J. Griffin (Dolphin), E. Keeffe (Sunday's Well), J. E. Nelson (Malone), R. Alexander (North), K. O'Brien (Bective Rangers), C. Irwin (North).

Hockey

Irish Cup Results True to Form

Pembroke Wanderers 1, Portrane 0.
Y.M.C.A. 5, Clontarf 0.
Dublin University 2, Imperial Tob. Co. 1.
Railway Union 2, Monkstown 0.

THERE were no upsets in the second round of the Irish Senior Cup on Saturday, and Pembroke Wanderers, Y.M.C.A., Railway Union and Dublin University will meet in the Leinster semi-finals in that order, Wanderers and Railway Union having ground advantage.

Three of the matches were well contested. There were no goals in the first half at Portrane, but ten minutes after the re-start V. Raby snapped up a chance to score, and this goal proved to be decisive. Subsequently the Wanderers' goal had one of two escapes, J. Neville, the home centre-half, nearly getting the equaliser. It was a level struggle all the way, with Wanderers just about deserving their success.

While Trinity were clearly a better side than Imperial Tobacco Co., they showed little snap in their shooting, and were slow to get in their shots. The Imperials' defence was very sound, Sayers and Tobin doing excellent work, but the forwards did not move well together. Fleming played a capital game at centre-half for Trinity, and Tuckey, on the left-wing, gave his inside forwards plenty of opportunities. It was from his centre that Strong scored the first goal with the reverse stick. Walker equalised with a well-timed drive from the edge of the circle and J. V. Luce gave Trinity the decider, all the goals coming within a short period in the first half. Late in the second half Imperials were awarded some penalty corners, but they could not convert any of them.

The pitch at Park avenue was soft, so there was little constructive hockey between Railway and Monkstown. The latter had their share of the attacking, but H. Kells could not use some clear openings, and, in addition, Cannon was extremely sound in the Railway goal. Both centre-halves, Lonergan and Hanlin, were at their best, and the Monkstown backs were sound, but they were beaten once in each half by individual efforts by D. Collins on the Railway left wing.

Thanks to the superb display at full-back by the former Dalkey man, S. Keegan, Clontarf kept the Y.M.C.A. score down to one goal at the Stiles until mid-way through the second half, but the pressure proved too much in the end, and the "A" Division team scored four more goals. G. Traynor made numerous fine saves in the Clontarf goal, even after being injured in the first half, but he had to retire a few minutes from the end. The Clontarf players were some way behind their opponents in stick-work, but they were tremendously keen, and T. O'Carroll was a useful inside left. Hussey scored the only goal of the first half, and C. Colter (2), Williams and Richardson got the other four.

Munster Section—Millbrook 4, Catholic Institute 1.

Irish Junior Cup—Ulster Section—Short and Harlands 6, Lisnagarvey 0; Ormeau 2, Down 1.

Kirk Cup—North Down 4, Wanderers 2; Albert Foundry 2, St. Donard's 1.

Ulster Club Matches—Banbridge 3, East Antrim 2; Cliftonville 3, Newry Olympic 2; Lisnagarvey 8, R.A.F. 3.

ULSTER TEAM

The Ulster team to play Leinster in Dublin next Saturday is:—J. Carroll (Y.M.C.A.); Carlisle (Queen's), S. Cleghorn (Plebs); J. Clarke (Plebs), N. McCready (North Down), D. G. Paul (Lisnagarvey); G. N. Clarke (Plebs), A. S. Lord (Plebs), G. D. Smith (Cliftonville), Jack Bowden (Lisnagarvey), G. B. Raphael (Lisnagarvey).

VETERAN WINS CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

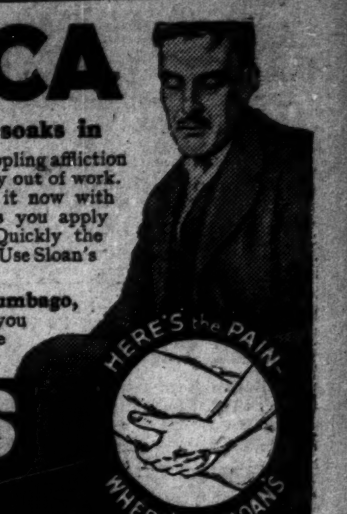
W. A. Brady, who has been running in the races of the Clonliffe Harriers for the past fourteen years, won the "Grand National" Handicap of that club at Finglas on Saturday. In receipt of 7 mins. 30 secs. from Grey, Malone and O'Driscoll, Brady was set to give 90 secs. to another veteran, J. Redmond, but he did not catch him until half-way through the last of the laps that made up the six miles. Brady had to run all the way to keep ahead of the scratch division, of whom S. Grey proved the best. Grey finished second and made the best time (37 mins. 52 secs.). Redmond was beaten by a second by the scratchman for second place. Fifteen of the seventeen starters finished.

The result of the City and Suburban Harriers' Nolan Cup race, run yesterday, was:—D. Archbald (6 mins.), 35 mins. 45 secs., 1; B. Twamley (2 mins), 37 mins. 25 secs., 2; S. McCormac (1 min. 15 secs.), 38 mins., 3; D. Bergin (15 secs.), 38 mins. 4 secs. (best time), 4. J. Toner was the best novice.

HEAVY SCORING

OLD WESLEY "A" 17 R'WAY UNION 14

There was plenty of scoring at Park avenue, where an "A" team of Old Wesley were rather lucky to defeat Railway Union by 1 goal from a try, 3 penalty goals and 1 try to 1 goal from a try, 1 penalty goal and 2 tries. F. F. Wolfe was in great goal-kicking form for the winners, as he converted one of McConnell's tries and kicked three penalty goals. It was a very interesting game, with the ball frequently in circulation among the backs and some keen play among the forwards. Daly got a try for Railway Union which he converted, and he also kicked a penalty goal. Other try-getters for Railway were Holmes and McNeaney.



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Women's Hockey

Leinster Team To Meet Munster

The following team will represent Leinster against Munster at Cork, on Saturday next: Goal—Miss McLoone (Loreto Past). Backs—Misses Monaghan (Muckross), Conroy (Pembroke Wanderers). Half-backs—Misses McCourt (Muckross), Whiteside (Pembroke Wanderers), Huet (Maids). Forwards—Misses McCarroll (Pembroke Wanderers), J. White (Muckross), Mrs. Whelan (Pembroke Wanderers), Misses Quinn (Newcomes), Strahan (Muckross). Miss M. Fry (Old College) to travel as reserve.

THE FINAL TRIAL

"A" TEAM......... 7 "B" TEAM......... 1

In the final interprovincial trial at Templeogue, on Saturday, the Misses Haughton (Old College) and McCourt (Muckross) were forced to call off, and their places were taken by the Misses Ryan (Wicklow Past) and Pearson (Maids). It was a keenly-contested game throughout the first half, and the interval arrived with the score one goal all. The Selectors made a number of positional changes at the interval which considerably strengthened the "A" Team, who put on six more goals. Mrs. Whelan (4) and Miss Quinn (3) scored for the "A" Team and Miss Betty White for the "B" Team.

MID-ANTRIM ...... 0 MAIDS 0

Mid-Antrim, who lost to Old College at Sydney Parade, on Friday, by three goals to two, completed their short tour on Saturday at Templeogue with a match against Maids, which ended in a scoreless draw.

OTHER RESULTS

Senior Friendlies—Optimists 1, Wicklow Past 1; Old Wesley 5, Civil Service 3.

Intermediate Badges (Third Round)—R. and S.P.U. 2, Loreto Past 2nd 0; Optimists 2nd 2, Pembroke Wanderers 3rd 1; Naas 6, Old College 2nd 3; Newcomes 2nd 2, Loreto Past 3rd 1.

Middle Badges (Third Round)—R. and S.P.U. 2nd 7, Old College 4th 1; Old College 3rd 4, Clontarf 1; Ivy 2nd 2, Postal Services 0.

GOLF CLUB RESULTS

Castle.—Scotch foursomes — First nine—I.—T. Cummins and V. Cunningham (4¼), 32¾; J. Hollinger and V. Williams (4¼), 34¾. Second nine—A. Smithwick and C. Stevens (3½), 31½; G. Fordo and E. Cronheim (4¼), 34¾. II.—B. Mooney and R. Lenihan (7½), 33½; T. McGuire and T. Lenihan (6½), 33½. Second nine—B. Mooney and R. Lenihan (7½), 33½; W. O'Dowd and J. Leyden (7), 34. Saturday—Scotch foursomes.

Clontarf.—Cluain Tairbh fourball (nine holes)—P. T. Ryan (4) and R. Rice (6), 35¾; J. Kelly (12) and T. J. Cullen (19), 35¾.

Royal Dublin.—Fourball—B. K. O'Reilly (6) and R. Leslie (7), 7 up; C. McElhinny (8) and M. Wheeler (9), 7 up; J. McGowan (3) and J. Murray (14), 5 up; J. M. Howard (3) and T. Drake (15), 4 up; L. Gunning (6) and G. Cox (7), 4 up.

Milltown.—Medals—I. (first nine)—C. O'Donnell (7), 1 up; E. Telford (10), all square; M. Jordan (11), all square; P. M. Kelly (11), all square. II.—A. E. Bex (22), 1 up; R. Maume (13), 1 up. Saturday—Scotch foursomes, first nine.

Sutton.—Medals (12 holes)—I.—J. A. Doyle (5 1-3), 39 2-3; R. Feely (4 2-3), 42 1-3. II.—M. J. Hogan (14), 39; M. P. Ruddle (8 2-3), 43 1-3. Saturday—Fourball, bogey.

Malahide.—Ladies—To-morrow — Medal, nine holes, strokes. December medal—Mrs. O'Neill (15), 36; qualified, Mrs. Walters.

Rathfarnham.—Fourball (nine holes)—G. Black (3) and G. K. Deane (5), 3 up; N. T. Bailey (6) and E. K. Carter (5), 3 up; W. G. Bailey (4) and J. M. Smith (5), 1 up; H. R. Glover (5) and T. E. Joughin (7), 1 up; J. C. Moore (6) and P. A. Hartnett (8), 1 up.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

TO-DAY.

East Down, Drumarood, 1.0; Scarteen, Derk, 12.0; North Kilkenny, Donoughmore (Johnstown), 11.0 (old time); South Westmeath, Creggan, 12.0; Ballymacad, Ballinlough Castle, 12.0; Fingal, Springhill, 1.0; Westmeath, Drumcree, 12.0; Galway Blazers, Castle Lambert, 11.30; United Hunt Club, Hunt Ball; Clare, Edenvale Gate, 1.0; Limerick, Cahernarry Rectory Cross, 12.0; North Kildare, Barberston Cross-roads, 11.30; Tara, Walterstown, 11.30; Killultagh and Old Rock, Ballinderry, 12.0; Boyle, Eastersnow, 12.0; Island, Strahart, 12.0; Co. Limerick, Rathfredagh, 12.0; Duhallow, Terry's Screens (by-day), 11.30; Tipperary, Condon's Cross, 12.0.

TO-MORROW.

Thurles and Kilshane, Ballygriffin Bridge (instead of Ardmoyle Bridge), 1.0; Nenagh, Toomevarna, 12.30; Waterford, Feddan's Cross (instead of Ballydurn), 11.30; Queen's County, Durrow, 12.0; United Hunt Club, Annacarton Bridge, 12.15; Newry, Maryvale, 12.30; Ormond, Longford House, 12.0; Wexford, St. Leonards, 12.0; South Union, Ballinhassig, 11.30; South Mayo, Belcarra, 12.0; Bree, Ballymackessy Bridge, 12.0; Co. Longford, Ballygarive, 1.0; Wicklow, Holyfort, 12.0; Carlow, Milford, 11.30; Coollattin, Kennels, 11.30.

HOUSING LOAN WANTED

Mr. Sean Milroy, at to-night's meeting of the Dublin Corporation, will propose that the Minister for Local Government be asked for permission to borrow £164,873 for housing purposes.

Mr W. J. Coleman will move a protest against the increased electricity charges, and a request to the City Manager to demand the withdrawal of the increases.

Mr. F. G. Burke will ask the City Manager to give details of the method of appointment of Dublin City Marshals, their salaries and duties, and also information regarding the recent prosecution of a pawnbroker by the City Marshal, why the prosecution was not proceeded with and where the costs were paid from.

AGRICULTURAL RATE INCREASED

A letter from the Department of Agriculture, read at Saturday's meeting of the Cork County Committee of Agriculture, informed the Committee that the county maximum agricultural rate had been increased to 4d., and that they could invite the County Council to increase their allowance for agricultural services accordingly, and a State grant of equal amount would be provided.

Mr. O'Gorman said the rates were already too high. The Minister for Agriculture had told them that only one-third of the farms in the country were economic, and yet now it was suggested to clap on an extra 4d. in the £ on land.

The secretary said the Committee had made adequate provision for their schemes without any increase, and no action was taken on the letter.

SPENT 30 YEARS IN JAIL

A 71-year-old man, who was stated to have spent a total of about 30 years in jail, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on each of two charges—the sentences to run consecutively—by District Justice Keely, at a special sitting of the Blarney, Co. Cork, District Court on Saturday.

Accused was Patrick Kelliher, no fixed abode, who was stated to be otherwise known as "Jack the Dog." He was charged with breaking into a premises at Danstown, Blarney, and stealing two live turkeys, and with having, at Rathduff, stolen 30lb. of bacon value 37s. 6d.

AUTHORS I PREFER

PERSONALITIES AND WORKS

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LAST Saturday I promised to reveal the result of the second part of my quest to discover the hobbies and the favourite book of various leading Irishmen. It was easily the most difficult part of my task. Human memory is rather uncertain, *vide* the man who told me enthusiastically: "I liked very much a book which I read the other day. It's by what's-his-name. It is about—oh' you know the book I mean." I did not, but I suggested 'phoning him later. Another eminent man said plaintively, but not very helpfully: "You will have to mention the name of a book to me."

But eventually I found myself, feeling rather like Bruce's spider, with the following interesting collection of replies:

The President (Dr. Douglas Hyde): "My favourite book is Goethe's 'Faust.'"

Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, T.D.: "Any Irish historical work."

Mr. P. McGilligan, T.D., B.L.: "Alice in Wonderland," "The Hunting of the Snark"; in fact, all Lewis Carroll's works. But the book I most often go back to would probably be considered very heavy these days. It is Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., Lord Mayor of Dublin: "Piarais Beasley's 'Life of Michael Collins.'"

Judge Cahir Davitt: "The only two books that have ever had any influence on my life were the penny catechism and my bank book."

District Justice Kenneth Reddin: "'John Christopher,' a study of Beethoven by Romain Rolland."

Mr. Sean O'Faolain: "James Joyce's 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man.'"

Mr. Lennox Robinson: "The Old Testament."

The Film Censor (Dr. Richard Hayes): "Walter Pater's 'Imaginary Portraits.'"

Dr. Larchet: "Dickens is the only author I read, and 'Pickwick Papers' is the book I like best."

Mr. Raymond V. Judd: "Francis Stewart's 'The Great Squire' and Maurice Walsh's 'Green Rushes.'"

Mr. John Keating, R.H.A.: "The greatest book in the world is, in my opinion, Tolstoi's 'War and Peace.'"

Mr. Maurice Walsh: "Of the Irish authors, James Stephens' 'The Demigods' and Kickham's 'Knocknagow'; of English books, 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' by Charles Reade, and of major works, Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables.'"

Lynn Doyle: "'Pride and Prejudice,'" without question, "is by far the best novel, considered as a work of art, in the English language. I read it in 1941, and for many a year before. I shall read it in 1942. Go and do likewise."

M. W. O'Reilly: "The one, which left the best impression on me, is 'Dynasty of Death,' by Trevor Caldwell."

Mr. J. J. Robinson: "Robert W. Service's 'Trail of '98.' I read it about twenty-five years ago, but it certainly impressed me far more than any book I ever read."

Mr. F. M. Summerfield: "H. V. Morton's 'In Search of Ireland,' 'Insanity Fair' and 'Disgrace Abounding,' by Douglas Read, and a book on England by Carlo Scarfoglio."

Mr. Vincent Kelly: "The book I have read many times is a volume of critical essays called 'The Unrealist,' by Harvey Wickham. It is written in a pleasant, slangy manner, but reveals evidence of deep thinking and simply makes 'hay' of Bertrand Russel, Bergson, Einstein, and other philosophers."

Mr. Kevin J. Kenny: "Charles Kickham's 'Knocknagow' and Dickens's 'Little Dorrit.' Of moderns, I like Philip Gibbs and Douglas Read."

The Editor of *Dublin Opinion*: "Very unoriginal, but perfectly true—the collected works of William Shakespeare."

SIX ARRESTS IN OMAGH

Omagh police on Saturday arrested six young men from the vicinity of the town, and brought them to Omagh Police Barrack, where they were detained without any charge being preferred against them. No statement was forthcoming from police quarters, but it was learned unofficially that the arrests were carried out in the vicinity of Omagh Mental Hospital, and the names of the arrested persons are:—Francis John Gormley, Deverney; John and Edward McMahon, Garvaghey; Joseph P. Ferris, Mullaghmore; Hugh McDermott, Crevenagh, and John McGurgan, Arvalee.

IRISH TOBACCO WANTED

Advice to former tobacco-growers who have relinquished the business to take it up again is contained in a statement issued by the Irish Sugar Beet Growers' Association. The serious reduction in tobacco imports makes the prospects for the 1942 season very favourable. Potential growers are urged to apply for licences immediately.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
7.30 — ONCE NIGHTLY. — 7.30.
MATINEE TO-DAY
AND EACH WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.30.
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
JIMMY O'DEA in
HANSEL and GRETEL.
By HARRY O'DONOVAN.
Booking Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OLYMPIA NIGHTLY AT 8.
"DICK WHITTINGTON."
Dublin's Best Panto for Years.
CECIL SHERIDAN, JOHNNY CAROSS, NORMA BARRY, VIE KAYE, Etc.
Booking Daily, 10.30-6 and 7.30-9.30.

ABBEY THEATRE, At 8 p.m.
Second Week of
"FORGET-ME-NOT,"
By Lennox Robinson.
Box Office 10.30 to 6. 'Phone 44505.

GATE Edwards-MacLiammoir. Nightly at 7.30.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
"HARLEQUINADE."
A Christmas Party.
Box Office, 10.30-7. 'Phone 44045.

METROPOLE To-day at 2.0, 4.20, 6.40, 9.0.
MERLE OBERON, ALLAN MARSHALL, EDNA MAY OLIVER, in
"LYDIA."

GRAFTON Continuous 2 to 10.30 2.20, 4.35, 6.50, 9.5.
ALLAN JONES—NANCY KELLY
BUD ABBOTT—LOU COSTELLO in
"ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS"

THEATRE DE LUXE
Dublin's Super Cinema. 3-10.30 p.m.
Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland
"SANTA FE TRAIL."
Showing at 3.42, 6.10, 8.38.

ASTORIA Dun Laoghaire. At 4.25, 6.55, 9.25.
Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury in
"KING OF THE ZOMBIES."
Also Jean Parker, Wallace Ford in
"ROAR OF THE PRESS."

QUEEN'S—2.30, 5.15 and 8 o'clock. "SINBAD THE SAILOR," with Frank O'Donovan and Star Dublin Cast. Prices 3/-, 1/6, 1/4, 1/-, 8d. Matinees Daily, 2.30. Children 9d., 6d. and 4d. (matinee only).

GREEN. 2.30, 5.40, 8.25.
W. C. Fields,
Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone,
"DAVID COPPERFIELD."

ROYAL THIRD GREAT WEEK! At 2.0, 5.10, 8.20.
Film at 4.25, 7.35.
The Greatest of all Pantos!
"CINDERELLA,"
WITH 100 FAVOURITE STARS.
JAMES GLEASON, NOAH BEERY, Jr.,
"TANKS A MILLION."

REGAL ROOMS CINEMA At 2.30, 4.45, 7.0, 9.15
SECOND RECORD WEEK.
BOB HOPE, DOROTHY LAMOUR, in
"CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT"

SAVOY 2nd GREAT WEEK. At 2.40, 4.49, 6.58, 9-7.
DON AMECHE, BETTY GRABLE, ROBERT CUMMINGS,
"MOON OVER MIAMI."
The Glamour Colour Musical.

ASTOR.
8th RECORD-SHATTERING WEEK!!
"LOVE ON THE DOLE."
"See this while there is yet time." —*Irish Times.*
Daily at 2.20, 4.35, 6.45, 9.0.

CAPITOL To-day at 2.50, 4.58, 7.6, 9.14.
Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Conrad Veidt, Virginia Grey in
"WHISTLING IN THE DARK."
DINE IN THE OAK LOUNGE.

CARLTON Showing at 2.5, 4.25, 6.40, 9.0.
DEANNA DURBIN'S GREATEST,
"MAD ABOUT MUSIC,"
With Herbert Marshall & Gail Patrick.

CORINTHIAN Cesar Romero, Mary Beth Hughes, "RIDE ON, VAQUERO." At 2.35, 4.55, 7.15, 9.35. Alan Curtis, Lynn Bari, "WE GO FAST." At 3.37, 6.57, 8.17.

ADELPHI At 2.17, 4.33, 6.49, 9.5
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST,"
In Technicolour. Featuring
GREER GARSON, WALTER PIDGEON

PAVILION Dun Laoghaire. Con. 3.0 to 10.30.
Warner Baxter, Ingrid Bergman in
"ADAM HAD FOUR SONS."
Also Jack Holt in
"THE GREAT 'PLANE ROBBERY."

REGENT CINEMA, BLACKROCK.
Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Kathryn Grayson in
"ANDY HARDY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
TO-DAY at 4 p.m.,
"IRISH BEES AND WASPS."
C. Winckworth Allen.
THURSDAY NEXT, 8th JANUARY, At 4 p.m.,
Edward Broadhead,
"LIVING LITERATURE."

Fleaḋ na Nodlag
(Faoi Coimirce na hÁrd-Ċraoiḃe),
i dTeaċ an Árd-Ṁaoir,
Oiḋċe Saṫairn, 10aḋ Lá d'Eanair, 1942.
Rinnce: 9 p.m. go dtí 3 a.m.
Buiḋean Ceoil Colmcille.

Dean Uí Leaċloḃair i mbun an tSéire.

Ticéidí 5/-
(le fágáil ó Rúnaiḋe na hÁrd-Ċraoiḃe, 39 Cearnóg Parnaill),

Bicycle Park, capable of accommodating 1,000 Bicycles, available at R.I.A.C. premises, opposite Mansion House, at a charge of 2d. per bicycle.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

THE ACADEMY WILL RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7th JANUARY.

PUPILS ENTERING NOW WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE FOR THE MANY SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS OFFERED FOR COMPETITION AT THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS IN DECEMBER.
PIANOFORTE.
7 Scholarships, 6 Exhibitions.
VIOLIN.
3 Scholarships, 3 Exhibitions.
VIOLONCELLO.
3 Scholarships, 3 Exhibitions.
ORGAN.
3 Scholarships, 1 Exhibition.
SINGING.
2 Scholarships, 2 Exhibitions.
HARMONY.
2 Scholarships, 1 Exhibition.
THE MOST EFFICIENT METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Intending Pupils bringing music to perform should attend as under:
PIANOFORTE—Wednesday, 7th, 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
VIOLIN—Wednesday, 7th, 4 p.m.
ORGAN—Wednesday, 7th, 11.30 a.m.
SINGING—Friday, 9th, 4.30 p.m.
VIOLONCELLO, HARMONY, HARP, PLAIN CHANT, DECLAMATION & WIND INSTRUMENTS on inquiry.
Forms of Application, with particulars as to Fees and EVENING and other Classes, can be obtained at the Academy.
By Order of the Governors.
SEALY JEFFARES, Secretary.
5th January, 1942.

IRISH LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS' & TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.
ANNUAL DANCE
will be held in
GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN
FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1942.
Dancing 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Evening Dress.
TICKETS (payable at door) 10/6 each (including Buffet and Tax).
Tables may be booked at the Gresham.

JERVIS STREET HOSPITAL.
GALA DANCE,
WEDNESDAY,
28th JANUARY, 1942,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL,
9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
SPOT PRIZES :: NOVELTIES
RAFFLE, ETC.
TICKETS 9/6
(including Running Buffet).
Payable at Door.
Booking Opens at Gresham on Monday, 12th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE LABOURERS ACTS, 1883 to 1931, and HOUSING (FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1932.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Section 20 of the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1932, and the provisions of the Third Schedule thereto, the Meath Board of Health and Public Assistance have made and submitted to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health for confirmation by him a Compulsory Purchase Order entitled the Meath County Health District Compulsory Purchase Labourers Acts Order, 1939, authorising the Board to purchase compulsorily the lands described in the Schedule to the said Order for the purpose of providing cottages under the Labourers Acts.

AND WHEREAS objections to the said Order have been made to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health by persons upon whom notices were served in relation thereto:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Minister for Local Government and Public Health hereby gives notice that he has instructed his Inspector, R. N. Hogan, Esq., B.E., to hold a public local inquiry as to the propriety of confirming the said Order with or without modification and to report to him thereon, and the said R. N. Hogan will attend to make inquiry accordingly at the times and places specified hereunder:—

(I) The Boardroom, County Hospital, An Uaimh, on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m., in respect of plots to be acquired in the former Rural Districts of Navan and Ardee.

(II) The former Workhouse at Ceannanus Mór, on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m., in respect of plots to be acquired in the former Rural Districts of Kells and Oldcastle.

(III) Courthouse, Dunshaughlin, on Wednesday, 14th January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m., in respect of plots to be acquired in the former Rural District of Dunshaughlin.

(IV) Boardroom, County Home, Trim, on Monday, 19th January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m., in respect of plots to be acquired in the former Rural District of Trim.

(V) Courthouse, Duleek, on Tuesday, 20th January, 1942, at 11 o'clock a.m., in respect of plots to be acquired in the former Rural District of Drogheda (Meath).

By Order of the Minister,
J. HURSON,
Rúnaí.
Department of Local Government and Public Health, Custom House, Dublin.
N1312 W.H.Co.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

AN ROINN TALMHAIDHEACHTA.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (EGGS) ACT, 1939.
The Minister for Agriculture has appointed the number 7 as the CODE MARK to be applied to Eggs tested at Wholesalers' premises or examined at Retailers' premises during the period from 5th January to 10th January, 1942 (both dates inclusive).
D. TWOMEY, Secretary.
N 1351. W.H.Co.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE.
WARNING TO EMPLOYERS AND INSURED PERSONS.
The attention of Employers is directed to the necessity for having the stamping of the National Health and Pensions insurance contribution cards for the second half of 1941 completed. The stamped cards must be returned to the insured persons concerned not later than the 10th January, 1942, except where special arrangements have been made for the surrender of the cards in bulk to the National Health Insurance Society.
Failure to stamp or return cards within the prescribed time is an offence punishable on summary prosecution, and NOTICE is hereby given that persons who fail to comply with the law will be prosecuted.
The amount of any Health Insurance benefit or Widow's or Orphan's pension lost by an insured person, or by a dependant of an insured person, on account of failure to stamp a card at the proper time, is recoverable from the employer.
Insured persons who are members of the National Health Insurance Society are required to surrender their stamped cards to the Society before the 18th January, 1942.
Department of Local Government and Public Health,
(National Health and Pensions Insurance),
Custom House, Dublin.
N 1337 W.H.Co.

CONTRACTS.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
SHOEING OF HORSES.
Tenders are invited for the shoeing of the Stud of the Cleansing Department—about 45 horses—for twelve months from 1st February, 1942. Specification and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the Office of the City Engineer, 28 Castle street, Dublin.
Tenders must be received not later than 12 noon on Friday, 16th January, 1942.
P. J. HERNON,
City Manager and Town Clerk.
Dublin, 5th January, 1942.

CHURCH NOTICES.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER. Services and Meetings To-day (Monday): 4 p.m., The Mission Hall, 5 Townsend Street. 8 p.m., Scots' Church, Lower Abbey street. 8 p.m., Donore Presbyterian Church. 8 p.m., Charleston Road Methodist Church. 8 p.m., Sandymount Methodist Church. 8 p.m., Abbey Presbyterian Church. Subject: Our Inheritance and its Responsibilities.

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KING'S MESSAGE TO SOVIET

WISHES FOR "CONTINUED SUCCESSES"

King George, replying to the good wishes for the new year and for the success of Britain's armed forces from M. Kalinin, President of the U.S.S.R., stated:—

"I send to you, Mr. President, my best wishes for the new year and for the continued successes of the brave Soviet armies, which have already done so much to hasten the day of defeat for our common enemy. I am happy to learn of the discussions which my Foreign Secretary has had in Moscow with the leaders of the Government of the U.S.S.R. The unity of views which they have disclosed will strengthen the alliance of our two peoples in war and lead to the closest co-operation between them in the organisation of peace after victory."

LORD BEAVERBROOK MAY STAY IN U.S.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, may remain in Washington after Mr. Churchill has come home, says the Press Association Lobby Correspondent. No official confirmation can be obtained, but such a step might have many advantages.

Lord Beaverbrook's first-hand experience of the big production problems now facing America would be invaluable; he would be a dynamic influence at Allied war conferences, and be able to relieve Lord Halifax of some of his rapidly increasing duties. Originally Lord Beaverbrook took over the Ministry of Supply for a period of six months, which has not expired. There has been more than one indication that he may relinquish that office.

Irish Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942.

Trade Pointers

Remarkable evidence of the result of the resumed export of live-stock from the twenty-six counties is supplied by recent returns issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce. While the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease was at its height during the early summer months exports became negligible factors in external trade. The tide turned decisively in September, when live-stock exports rose to £600,000, and then to more than £1,000,000 for October, and £2,300,000 for November. This last figure, it is interesting to note, represented an increase of upwards of £600,000 over the shipments recorded for the corresponding months of 1939 and of 1940. Pending the issue of more detailed statistics, it is not possible to say to what extent that increase in money value was due to larger exports or to changes in price levels during the past two years; and it might not be prudent to assume that such monthly records are likely to continue. Much—very much—must depend on the continuance of demand in markets which are far from normal, and on the supplies that will be available to meet such demands. When, however, liberal allowances are made for all such uncertainties, two anticipations would appear to be justified. One is that live-stock exports during the coming year will be much greater than they were for the past twelve months. The other is that—in the probable absence of heavy additions to our present imports of coal and wheat and other commodities—additional values of live-stock shipments will result in corresponding additions to the present amounts which twenty-six county capitalists have invested in British and other external securities.

In this issue "A Student of Economics" presents a graph and a table of comparative statistics which reveal the somewhat surprising fact that, despite restrictions of live-stock exports, there have been marked increases in such external investments during the past fifteen months. Even if our contributor's estimate of the value of "invisible exports" were open to dispute, the fact remains that recent restrictions of imports have led to a sharp reversal of the pre-war condition—commented on by the Banking Commission—in which external assets were being realised to provide capital for domestic purposes. With the acceleration of that process external investments were increased by £3,000,000 during the month of November alone—it seems not improbable that this country's interest in international money values and trade movements soon will reach levels which it never had attained previously. Thus, while Sinn Fein policies and the vicissitudes of war combine to compel an unprecedented development of our domestic resources, we have to face the apparent paradox that increased self-reliance goes hand-in-hand with an increasing interest in the organisation of international trade and finance. So far from being irreconcilable, economic independence becomes the complement and partner of the interdependence of nations and communities. How expert economists may contrive to explain such paradoxes, and to incorporate them in the foundations of some new economic structure, remains to be seen. Their immediate and vital interest to the people of this country lies in the fact that they go far to shatter many of the preconceived and long-accepted theories on which successive Governments have tried to lay the foundations of a new economic structure. Theories, many of which we gladly recognise, already have been reviewed in the light of the bitter, but salutary, experience of the last twenty years.

While economists seek new formulæ, and political leaders endeavour to adjust their outlooks to new conditions, what, if any, are the immediately practical lessons which the ordinary citizen may learn from such experience? Even if it were possible, would it be wise to relax our efforts to develop our native resources of material and craftsmanship? Do they suggest that policies and programmes of post-war reconstruction shall be based on some plan of financial independence? Do they call for a further review of the evidence which was submitted to the Banking and Currency Commission? Having regard to war eventualities which it is yet impossible to forecast, must we just continue to lead a hand-to-mouth existence, tossed about on the turbulent seas of international trade and finance; or, is it possible—even in the present conditions of disorder and uncertainty—to visualise the broad outlines of some plan under which the essential doctrines of Sinn Fein may be brought into harmony with wider conceptions of brotherhood and interindependence? In any event, we are now face to face with one fact of conspicuous financial importance. As month succeeds month, our external investments, and consequently our dependence on the post-war purchasing powers of "paper" money continue to mount. "Inflation"—too long viewed as a matter of remote or abstract concern—has become one of very real and immediate importance. Fears that present purchasing powers of the dollar and the pound sterling may seriously be diminished before they can be realised in terms of goods or services compel a new outlook on world happenings and forces. If such fears are realised, what are likely to be their reactions on our national economy and balance sheets? To that question there can only be one broad and prudent answer. It is that ultimate payments for our present shipments of live-stock and other exports will have to be accepted in terms far less favourable than those which are expressed in present sterling values. Twenty years ago the Irish farmer and trader paid the penalty of assuming that years of high and rising prices would continue. The cheerful fact that we are again building up reserves against rainy days to come must not be allowed to create a similar false sense of ultimate values.

School Meals

There are about 5,000,000 children in the elementary schools of Great Britain, about 200,000 of whom get dinner in school. Three months ago the Board of Education decided—whether for the sake of the children's health or of national economy, we are unaware—that the system of school dinners deserved to be extended, and increased the Government grants for the purpose. The Board's ambition was that the number of children in receipt of these meals should be doubled in six months and trebled within a year—in other words, that 400,000 children should be eating dinner in school by the end of January and 600,000 by the end of April. Mr. Eddie Williams, Chairman of the Children's Nutrition Committee for Wales, does not think much, for obvious reasons, of this programme, and says so in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*. The majority of British children, he says, will have to wait for years—some for ever—for the fourpenny dinners promised to them by the Board. He adds that, whatever the Government may think or decide, the last word rests with the local authorities, and that the local authorities refuse to face their obligations in respect of school meals. We are interested in Mr. Williams' letter purely and simply because it raises a question that ought to be occupying attention on this side of the Channel. Most of the elementary school children of Dublin obtain unsatisfactory meals, which cost too much in relation to the family's total Budget, and the reason is that they have their dinner at the wrong hour—namely, 3 to 4 o'clock. It must be clear to everybody that one of two reforms is necessary. Either the children's mid-day break can be extended long enough to let them go home to dinner with the adult members of the family, or they can be provided with dinner in school. The second course is probably the better, inasmuch as nowadays many children live at a considerable distance from their school; and, to our view, it presents no great difficulties. A year ago the provision of hot dinners would have caused a lot of trouble; but the last few months have seen the creation of a simple machinery which could solve the problem without any great labour. Is there any reason why the community kitchens should not shoulder the burden? For very little more than the *per capita* grant which the Corporation now makes, in order that national school children may have a glass of milk and a bun at lunch-time, the average community kitchen could provide a proper meal—substantially better both in bulk and quality, in all probability, than the meal that they now receive at home. Perhaps, the existing kitchens could not handle all the schools. In that event, the Corporation's new kitchens, which are being kept in readiness for an "emergency," could be brought into active service. If a more cogent argument than the children's welfare is needed, one might mention that a great deal of valuable fuel is wasted every week-day in the "hotting-up" of the school child's dinner in tens of thousands of Dublin homes. Surely this fuel is worth saving.

On Getting Up

The difficulty of getting up in the morning seems to have been weighing heavily on nearly everybody this winter. To most people there seems to be something unnatural, something almost wrong, about getting up before it is light. Man feels that he has a primeval right to rise with or after the rising sun, to draw his clothes upon him at any rate not before the new day has issued forth in all its splendour. To get out of bed while even the birds still are fast asleep, and to begin the daily routine long before dawn, just because the clock says so, are practices that reduce life to the ugliest proportions. The trouble for some time past has been that many a breakfast has had to be eaten in a supper atmosphere of curtained windows and artificial light, and when it comes to this even people normally good at getting up prefer to lie in bed to the last split second. Few families have sufficient tea to spare for that luxurious drink that once could be taken between the sheets as an antidote to facing the world, and, without this kind awakener, there is little to do on first waking but to sink back into the exquisite notions of the half dream, half wide-awake world, to give oneself over, as yesterday and the day before, to the general loosening of yesterday's resolves to get up early, until finally the body pulls itself together and jerks from wonderland into cold. There seems to be no way of getting up to plan, no device that will ensure an instantaneous leaping out to engage with life. The old wives' trick of knocking the foot as many times against the foot of the bed as the clock will chime at the hour of rising never works. The alarm can ring unheeded, and the human voice calling is only heard thinly through walls of protoplasm. The people for whom it is easiest to get up in the morning are probably those who live under strict discipline, such as soldiers, to whom no license in this matter is permitted. In barracks, every morning, the bugle and the non-commissioned officer make *Blitzkreig* against sleep, and they always win. There are never two sides to that question. There probably is no battle in the world that cannot be undertaken by the ordinary individual who on his own, sooner or later every morning, gains the victory over sleep.

FROM "THE TIMES"

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

UNITED NATIONS

In the course of a leading article to-day *The Times* says:—

Mr. Churchill's return to Washington has been followed by two momentous announcements, which may soon be followed by others. The conference between him and President Roosevelt and their advisers, the parallel conversations with the Washington representatives of other Governments, and Mr. Eden's visit to Moscow have enabled the Governments of the twenty-six nations now fighting against aggression to bind themselves in a common pledge. They will employ their full resources, military or economic, in the war. They will co-operate with the other signatory Governments and they will make no separate peace or armistice with the Axis Powers. They subscribe one and all to the common programme of purposes and principles set out in the Atlantic Charter.

By so doing they undertake to continue their co-operation after victory has been won, and to ensure that the world shall be able to garner its fruits in peace and security. Under the leadership of the British Empire the United States, Russia and China are now gathered the peoples and the resources of the greater part of mankind. It is the most powerful combination in the history of the world. Its strength will be irresistible eventually when it has mobilised and co-ordinated its forces. The second announcement promises that no time will be lost in completing that task. On the recommendation of the British and American Chiefs of Staff, submitted to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill—and with the concurrence of the Netherlands Government and the Governments of the Dominions concerned—it has been decided to set up one Supreme Command for all the forces, sea, land and air, in the area of the South-west Pacific, where the Japanese have gained such dangerous initial successes. This decision will be heartily welcomed. By no other means could the existing resources of the Allies be effectively marshalled to sustain the defensive rôle which is now unfortunately thrust upon them, or to hold the bases which are essential if they are to be able later to pass to the offensive. And the choice of General Wavell for this Command, made on the suggestion of President Roosevelt, will itself be no less welcome. Hardly less interesting is the offer to General Chiang Kai-Shek of the Supreme Command in the China area, and his acceptance of it.

A NOBLE TASK

SERMON BY DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH

"Ambulance work is one of the most noble tasks in which man can be engaged," said the Very Rev. E. H. Lewis-Crosby, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, in his sermon in the cathedral yesterday morning. Social science highbrows, he said, cast scorn on the ministry of men of God among the sick and wounded as being "only ambulance work." These highbrows cried out for the Church to have recourse to political action if it is to change the face of our social life. With contemplation of the world's battlefields to-day, people could not but realise that those who were visiting the sick, ministering to those in affliction or in prison, were men of God; that they were finding God in their tasks, and that, ambulance workers as they were, they were God's heroes.

"The Church would have us cast away the works of darkness and put on armour as we start a new year. We look back upon the ministry of the Church of Ireland through its sons and daughters in active life. There is, I venture to say, no city where, in proportion to its size, charitable organisations have been so richly endowed as in Dublin, and this endowment in large measure has come from members of the Church of Ireland. Members of the Church have also taken a prominent part in the social and moral advancement of its citizens. It was sons of the Church of Ireland that erected the first great blocks of workingmen's buildings in the city—the Guinness and Iveagh Buildings. Irish Churchmen took the initiative in the housing schemes after the Great War; building schemes were started in several parishes. When health insurance legislation was first started in Ireland it was a Church of Ireland committee that first came to its support. In the inauguration of such beneficial work for the young as the Boys' Brigade, the Girls' Brigade, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Church of Ireland was a pioneer. It has taken a prominent part in efforts against intemperance, gambling and other anti-social habits.

"We are in a minority here, and we are always hampered lest we shall be accused of using philanthropic efforts to advance the religious interests of our communion. Let us not be over afraid of being falsely accused. Let us try to see the face of God in all who suffer in the struggle for existence and to minister to them as God's children. That must be our aim in the world in 1942."

The Dean announced that, if he got sufficient support, he intended to organise a group for the study of post-war problems in the light of God's will.

WHISKEY STOCKS IN EIRE

The Department of Supplies has informed the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association that matured whiskey stocks are adequate to meet the needs of the home market, including a possible increase in the home consumption of spirits.

The action of Irish distillers in reducing their annual release from bond to the trade has caused considerable alarm as a possible indication of the beginning of a rationing system. One firm cut its allocation to 40 per cent. of the previous year's supply, but explained that it hoped to bring it up to the full amount later. A firm told the Association that owing to coal and other supply problems it had the utmost difficulty in maintaining 100 per cent. of last year's supply to the trade. Although the imports of English gin are not rated, there is a marked decline, and this will probably lead to a corresponding increase in the consumption of home spirits.

COURT AND PERSONAL

FROM THE *COURT CIRCULAR.*

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Sunday.

The King and Queen attended Divine Service this morning.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. Piers Legh (Master of the Household) was received by the King on Thursday, when the King conferred on him the honour of Knighthood and invested him in the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsey underwent a successful operation at a Windsor nursing home on Wednesday night. He is 60 years of age, and is the husband of Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, whom he married in 1919.

Doctor George Dunne, L.D.S.I., 28 Westland row, Dublin, has resumed practice.

The Warden of St. Columba's College is away from home until January 14th.

Mr. J. H. B. Tuke has returned to 27 Lower Baggot street.

Mr. J. W. Brownrigg, Chiropractor, has returned to 67 Lr. Leeson st. 'Phone 62282.

At Switzers . . . . Interesting Coats for Early Spring are being shown in Angora, Alpaca, Camelhair, Lamb's-wool, etc.; also "Jaeger" Camelhair and Wool Coats.

Leaders of Fashion in all Spectacle Wear—Dixon and Hempenstall, Grafton street.

All this week Pims are offering very special Stocktaking Reductions in Millinery, Coats and Gowns—this is an opportunity not to be missed.—Pim Bros., Ltd., George's street.

Special reductions in Winter Coats all this week at Femina, Ltd., 9 Wicklow street.

At Miss Doran's Salons, Dawson street, this week will be shown a beautiful collection of Evening Coats, Dinner and Dance Frocks, Evening Hoods, Afternoon and Tailored Frocks. Coats in all the new materials, with matching Millinery. Fur Coats, Boleros, Sable Ties, etc., etc.

From to-day Marjorie Boland, 86 Grafton street, has a limited number of Fur Trimmed, Camel and Mohair Coats; Wool and Silk Frocks at greatly reduced prices.

Richard Alan's Sale is now in progress at 58 Grafton street. Genuine reductions in the prices of Evening and Afternoon Frocks, Coats, and Sports Wear have resulted in the most attractive bargains that are being availed of quickly.

Barnardo's Sale of Quality Furs at less than pre-war prices should not be missed.—108 Grafton street, Dublin.

Slyne's Sale.—Special value in Dinner and Dance Dresses.—Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

Odd sizes in fashion shoes at greatly reduced prices at Stephens and Bourke's Sale.

To Ladies.—Ladies' Department for Medical Appliances, Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings, or Lastex and Lastestar Stockings, stretching both ways.—Fannin and Co., Ltd., 41 Grafton street.

Sharpley's, Specialists, Baby Linen, Nursery Accouchement Sets. Price List—2 Nassau street, Dublin.

ON THE WIRELESS

IRISH PROGRAMME

6—"The Mystery of the Round Tower." 6.15—City of Dublin Girls' Pipe Band. 6.30—Light Music. 6.40—Stock Exchange, Sports Results, Official Announcements. 6.45—News. 7—"According to Cocker"—Radio Comedy by Philip Callan. 7.20—Chrissie Manning (Soprano). 7.35—"Pros and Cons": Radio Debate, conducted by Michael Farrell. "Mistress, Master and Maid." No. 4: "Attendance." 8.5—Irish Radio Orchestra and Frank Ryan (Tenor). 8.50—"Bhí aithneagam air," "Seán-Phadraic O Conaire." Cainnt O Padraic O Domhnallain. 9.10—Handel Bi-Centenary. Organ Recital relayed from St. Mary's, Donnybrook; organist, Herbert South. 9.30—"Round the Fire." 10.—Nuacht (News). 10—Gaedhilg. 10.10—English. 10.30—Some New Recordings.

B.B.C. PROGRAMME

7.0—News. 7.15—Records. 7.30—Exercises. 7.50—"Tune for To-day." 7.55—Lift up your hearts! 8.0—News. 8.15—Kitchen Front. 8.20—Mixed Records. 9.0—Caravan Players. 9.30—"North America just now." 9.45—Organ. 10.5—Schools. 10.15—Service. 10.30—Music while you Work. 11.0—Violin Sonatas. 11.30—Organ. 12.0—Orchestra. 12.30—ENSA Concert. 1.0—News. 1.30—Orchestra. 2.0—Student Songs. 2.30—Music of the Allies. 3.0—Music while you Work. 3.30—"A Country Calendar." 3.50—B.B.C. Orchestra. 4.30—Billy Merrin. 5.0—News in Welsh. 5.20—Children's Hour. 6.0—News. 6.30—News in Norwegian. 6.45—"Ordeal." 7.5—"Babes in the Wood." 7.35—"The Prince on the Flying Trapeze." 8.20—Music. 9.0—News. 9.20—"The Man in the Iron Mask." 10.20—Band. 10.45—News in Gaelic. 10.50—"Nocturne." 11.30—Band. 12.0—News.

FORCES PROGRAMME

6.30—"Reveille!" 7.0—News. 7.15—Records. 7.30—Records of 1940. 8.0—News. 8.15—Mixed Records. 9.0—Caravan Players. 9.30—"Starlight." 9.45—Organ. 10.0—"Intermission." 10.30—Music while you Work. 11.0—Anniversaries. 11.15—Organ. 11.30—Records. 12.0—Orchestra. 12.30—ENSA. 1.0—News. 1.15—"Small Change." 1.30—Orchestra. 2.0—"Land of Heart's Desire." 2.30—Music of the Allies. 3.0—Music while you Work. 3.30—Canadians Entertain. 4.0—"Manhattan Matinée. 4.30—Billy Merrin. 4.55—"The Artist's Choice." 5.15—"Ack-Ack, Beer-Beer." 6.0—News. 6.30—"Broadway Calling." 7.0—Orchestra. 7.30—Sandy's Half-Hour. 8.0—Short Story. 8.15—"Women at War." 9.0—News. 9.20—Orchestra. 9.45—Canadian News-Letter. 10.0—Male Voice Choir. 10.20—Band. 10.45—"Dancing Time." 11.10—Sextet. 11.30—Close down.

LOSSES AT HONG KONG

JAPANESE CLAIMS DENIED

The British Admiralty, denying statements that a large number of British warships were destroyed or fell into Japanese hands at the surrender of Hong Kong, describes the claims as quite irresponsible. British naval losses in Hong Kong were confined to a few small vessels, mostly auxiliaries.—(Press Association.)

OBITUARY

MR. CECIL B. O'DOWD

The death took place yesterday of Mr. Cecil Barrett O'Dowd, 6 Victoria avenue, Donnybrook, Dublin. Mr. O'Dowd, who was a solicitor, was an expert in matters relating to Land Commission work. He was born in Malta, his father being the late Colonel O'Dowd, of the 45th Foot. He was nephew of the late Sir James C. O'Dowd, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, London. He was educated at Belvedere College, and subsequently took up law.

In his early years he was a very keen yachtsman, and was the owner of three famous yachts—The Babe, The Humming Bird and The Callista. In 1891 Mr. O'Dowd acquired The Humming Bird in England, which was to make a name for herself afterwards in Irish yachting circles. With two companions he made an adventurous voyage from Southampton to Cork in The Humming Bird during very bad weather. After a trip full of incident, during which the newspapers and sporting periodicals published notes upon the likelihood of the yacht having foundered, Mr. O'Dowd arrived safely in Cork many days overdue. Another yacht, The Babe, which had a famous record on the Solent, was acquired in the following year by Mr. O'Dowd, and proved a formidable rival to The Humming Bird and other Irish-owned boats. Mr. O'Dowd was a member of the Royal Munster Yacht Club, the Royal Irish Yacht Club and the Dublin Bay Sailing Club. He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters. Two of his sons are serving in the Sudan.

LONDON LETTER

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON.
SUNDAY NIGHT.

VICE-ADMIRAL RAYMOND FITZMAURICE was the Commodore of the convoy of ships which arrived in Britain last week, after being subjected to an exceptionally determined and sustained attack by U-boats and long-range aircraft. At least three of the attacking U-boats were sunk, according to last night's official Admiralty *communiqué*, and two of the Focke-Wulfe aircraft were shot down into the sea, and a third severely damaged. Vice-Admiral Fitzmaurice had thirty merchant ships in his charge, and his escorts were subjected to continuous attacks by torpedo and otherwise for five days, two merchantmen, amounting to some six thousand tons, being lost, and also the ex-American destroyer H.M.S. Stanley, and the auxiliary vessel H.M.S. Audacity. Vice-Admiral Fitzmaurice, who is sixty-three, had been ten years on the retired list when war broke out, and has since been engaged all the time as Commodore of Convoys, and was awarded the K.B.E. in the New Year Honours for his work. One of the ships which arrived under his care was carrying a most valuable cargo—onions!

War Production

There is one car for every four persons in America. Beginning to-morrow, the factories that manufacture these millions of automobiles have been ordered to produce only airplanes and tanks. The private sale of new cars and lorries has been prohibited pending a rigid rationing system. The capacity of the industry for instruments of war may be guaged by the fact that in 1939 America manufactured 3,732,718 cars and lorries, while only 1,056,542 were turned out by the rest of the world. The response to the new order has been one of complete agreement both from manufacturers and workers. Mr. Crawley, president of the employers, says that what the Government need in this emergency will be provided in full, and Mr. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, says that the Union's half a million members will make every necessary contribution. The industry in 1941 had its second most successful year in history, and from July last it has been preparing itself for the changes necessary in a war economy. Conversion of plants from car to tank and aircraft factories has been under way for some time. Such enterprises as Fords and General Motors are operating twenty-four hours a day, and this is also true of the Chrysler Corporation, which has become a leading manufacturer of tanks.

Famous Harpist

Miss Maud Morgan, one of the world's outstanding harpists, whose death is announced at the age of 81, was the first person to appear on the United States concert stage as a solo harpist. Of English-Irish parentage, her father, George W. Morgan, played in public at the age of eight, and performed for Queen Victoria while she was still a princess. Miss Morgan's mother was a Donoughmore lady. Beginning on the piano at the age of five, she soon switched to the harp, and made her *début* in the 'seventies. For almost half a century she held the stage, making several European tours, and appearing with Kreisler and other famous musicians. On the occasion of her golden jubilee, in 1924, at the Carnegie Hall, thousands of friends congratulated her in a setting described as a "forest of harps." Miss Morgan visited Ireland and Britain for the last time eight years ago.

A.R.P. Chief

Dr. Robert J. Manion, ex-leader of the Canadian Conservative Party, has been appointed A.R.P. Chief for the whole of the Dominion of Canada. An Irish Canadian, son of Patrick Manion and Mary O'Brien, he visited Britain on a special mission four months ago. Dr. Manion was the first veteran of the Great War to be made the leader of any political party in Canada. He is a grizzled veteran of wars of both bullets and ballots, and has had a distinguished career, marked by many brilliant successes in medicine, war, politics, and literature. Elected to the Canadian Commons in 1917, he was Minister of Soldiers' Re-establishment in the Meighan Cabinet of 1921, and later Postmaster-General. In Mr. Bennett's Administration in 1930 he was Minister of Railways and Canals. He headed the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations in 1933, and also the delegation to the Disarmament Conference in the same year.

U.S. and Joyce

Mr. Padraic Colum has been quick to defend his friend, James Joyce, when Van Wyck Brooks, the New York literary critic, declared a few weeks ago that he was angry with writers who have followed Joyce in speaking of "the rabble." No writer of our time has achieved the humour and pathos of Ulysses and Finnegan's Wake, books which have provided a new range in prose literature, and deeply influenced all the important writers of to-day in Europe and America, declares Mr. Colum. "It is difficult for me, who knew Joyce from his college days, who knew his life intimately, and has studied all his books, to understand why he should be put forward as an encourager of those who speak of the rabble. It is true that as an undergraduate of 22 Joyce wrote a pamphlet, 'The Day of the Rabblement,' pillorying W. B. Yeats and his colleagues of the Irish Literary Theatre. It was Joyce's way of decrying a time when the founders of a theatre were prepared to put on plays of a less austere content than Ibsen's and Tolstoi's. James Joyce was a man of the greatest honesty, of the greatest compassion, of the greatest fortitude, and of the greatest discipline. I ask Van Wyck Brooks to read his 'Portrait of an Artist' and 'Ulysses.'"

AN IRISHMAN'S DIARY

Crib Fires

Church cribs have long ceased to be a source of seasonable anxiety to the clergy. Forty years ago, when the best attainable illuminant of the cavern—formed as a general rule from timber laths and brown paper—was the naked gas-jet, fire was a possibility daily dreaded.

In country places, where only oil-lamp or candle-light was available, the danger was even greater. Parishioners were then accustomed to take turns as fire-watchers.

Electric lighting, however, has by now disposed of all occasion for anxiety, and may contribute to the fact that cribs are nowadays to be seen in almost every church, whereas a generation ago they were the exception rather than the rule.

Crib fires at any time were comparatively few. Outbreaks were reported now and again from different parts of the country, but Dublin has known only one such fire of any consequence.

This occurred at the Carmelite Church, Clarendon street, on Christmas morning, 1896, when a child, displacing some of the straw, brought it into contact with the gas-jet. The entire structure, with the apartment in which it had been erected, was destroyed, only the figures of the Child and the Mother being left unscathed.

That the church itself escaped, at least, partial destruction was attributable to the fact that at the moment of alarm a number of Fire Brigade men from the adjacent Central Station, Chatham row, had been present at Mass.

Miss Myra Curtis

Miss Myra Curtis, who has just gone to Cambridge as the new Principal of Newnham College, and figures in the New Year's Honours List as having been awarded the C.B.E., is well known to many people in Dublin.

She has had a brilliant career in the Civil Service. Starting in 1915 in the War Trade Intelligence Department, she proceeded to the Ministry of Food, and then the Ministry of Pensions, holding important positions in each. She was Lady Superintendent in the Post Office Bank for some years, and was then at Post Office headquarters. Some time ago she was invited to take the post of Director of Women's Establishments at the Treasury, where she was also Assistant Secretary. During the war she became second in command (as Principal Assistant Secretary) at the War Damage Commission.

Besides being an extremely capable administrator, Miss Curtis has written verse and a play, and is the author of an important book on "Modern Money."

Filipino Cock-fighting

With the terrors of war suddenly let loose on them, the people of the Philippines will find it hard to abandon certain customs that have obtained among them from time immemorial.

If they did not favour bull-fights like the first colonising Spaniards, it was because the climate did not suit the breeding of bulls. Instead, they took to cock-fighting. Not merely in the villages all over the archipelago, where the Chinese and Malayans are numerous, but among the Christian populaton, the cockpit is an institution.

As was the case in many parts of Ireland until comparatively recent times, large crowds assembled to witness the "sport," and the matches arranged for Sundays invariably attracted most spectators. Nearly every family in the islands owns one or more fighting cocks.

When the United States took over the Philippines it was hoped that the Government would stamp out the practice, but neither President McKinley nor his successors gave any attention to the representations made to them. The protestations against permitting the practice were cogently logical, and stressed the inconsistency of an Administration which claimed to civilise the aborigines and yet did nothing to extinguish so barbaric a custom.

With the gambling craze participated in by the Americans, cock-fighting has become more general than ever. It is on Church holidays that it is the favourite afternoon entertainment.

Three for Measles!

The other day I heard a bright, intelligent-looking girl explaining that her two young sisters were down with measles.

"We've done all we could to make the youngest take it," she said. "Mother says it's best for them all to go through it all at once. But she won't take it!"

Another girl intervened to say that doctors nowadays were against the idea that all the children in a family must go through measles at the same time. But an older woman brushed aside the objection and supported the view that the youngest child ought to "take it."

One would imagine that the ordinary common-sense view that children should be guarded against all possible illnesses and resulting complications would be generally held. But in this case it was a minority view.

I would be interested to know how many similar bits of "folk-lore" throughout the country are operating against the health of the people. These beliefs seem to be far more tenaciously held than any that are based on the laws of health and hygiene.

Thanks

My thanks are due to several firms that gave ear to my lament about the shortage of calendars and have been good enough to repair the deficiency. The walls look positively gay, in contrast with their previous austerity.

QUIDNUNC.

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	9.39	9.39
Sets	5.22	5.23
Lighting-up Time	5.52	5.53

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Morning	1.52	2.28
Evening	2. 8	2.45

AT OTHER PORTS.

	A.M.	P.M.
Ballina	8.24	8.55
Cork	8. 4	8.19
Cobh	8. 1	8.16
Drogheda	1.40	1.56
Dundalk	1.37	1.53
Galway	7.41	8.12
Kinsale	7.47	8. 2
Limerick	9.11	9.42
Waterford	9. 2	9.17
Westport	8. 4	8.35

DEATH.

WHITTAKER—January 5, 1942, at his residence, Carbury, Co. Kildare, William Whittaker. Funeral arrangements later.

VOTIVE MASS FOR FRANCE

A Votive Mass for France was celebrated on Saturday, the Feast of St. Genevieve, patron of Paris, in the University Church, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. The celebrant was the Rev. W. Deasy, C.C.

There was a large attendance of the French colony in Dublin, including the French Minister and Madame de Laforcade, M. Cauvet-Duhamel, Secretary to the French Legation; M. Albertas, M. la Chevre, M. Lestocquoy, Major Madiot, Lt. Audbert, M. de Loubajac, M. Bouvier, M. Dior, Professor R. Chauviré, M. and Mme. Jammet, Mlle. Jammet, Mme. Bernier, M. and Mme. Chenu, Mlle. Bernard, Mlle. Guyot, Mme. Alibert, Dr. and Mrs. M. Drummond, Dr. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Messrs. E. O'Mahony, J. T. Donovan, T. McMahon, R. Mahaz, Martin and R. D. Jenkins.

A MEDICAL LIGHT ON TO-DAY'S BEAUTY PROBLEMS

Have you noticed it?

Standards of beauty are changing—and clever young women have been quick to see this, quick to see that *natural* beauty wins the admiration now. 1941 loveliness depends on a lovely skin, and lovely skin is the Irish girl's heritage. Guard yours with the greatest care—and if you do use make-up, use something which will protect and *benefit* your skin all the time.

Be your own skin specialist

Concentrate on your skin. Keep it pure, and keep it smooth. Prescribe for your skin what a doctor would—something that will improve your skin all the time, even under make-up. If you could look through a chemist's prescription book, you would see the word 'Cal' in 90 out of 100 prescriptions for the skin. 'Cal' stands for Calamine, recognized since the beginnings of medical science as having the most gentle therapeutic, or healing, action on the skin.

Beauty Calamine is *Lacto-Calamine*

Crookes' Lacto-Calamine contains Calamine in its purest form, and is prepared by a colloidal process in which the particles reach a state of *ultra*microscopic fineness attained by few beauty preparations. Afterwards scientifically combined with nourishing, emollient milk of almonds and soothing witch hazel, Lacto-Calamine is delicately soft and creamy, in a skilfully blending skin tone.

TWIN-PURPOSE. Let Lacto-Calamine look after your skin beauty day and night. It may be used as a powder base, but many people consider it unnecessary to powder over its lovely matt bloom. Last thing at night, smooth in its gentle milkiness. No more unflattering stickiness—your skin completely absorbs Lacto-Calamine.

Through the microscope

MONDAY

A micro-photograph showing a section of the skin of a girl's face, magnified 104 times, before application of Lacto-Calamine. Neglect had caused skin roughness which appears as ridges.

WEDNESDAY

The same skin after two nights and one day of using Lacto-Calamine. Look at the micro-photograph now. It records no unevenness of the skin's surface, which is now fine and smooth.

CROOKES'

Lacto-Calamine

A Medical Beauty Culture

COMBINED POWDER BASE AND SKIN FOOD

Prepared by Crookes, Makers of Famous Vitamin Products. You can get Lacto-Calamine at all good pharmacies

PRICE 3/9 (including duty and tax)

Smokers' 'Fur'

How to detect it—
How to prevent it

Try this now. Run your tongue round your mouth—do you notice it . . . a rough woolly feeling. Smokers' fur has got a hold, and is staining your teeth. But don't worry, you can stop this fur from ruining the look of your teeth.

Protect Teeth with new toothpaste containing *'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

Dentists know smokers' fur is caused by excess acid in the mouth. Kill the acid and you shift the fur. What is the scientific way to destroy mouth acid? 12,000 dentists say 'Milk of Magnesia' is the most effective antacid known. They recommend smokers to use the toothpaste containing 'Milk of Magnesia'—the only toothpaste containing it—Phillips' Dental Magnesia.

Commence fighting mouth acid tonight. Get a tube of Phillips' Dental Magnesia and clean your teeth with it each night and morning. Then you'll feel the difference; no more morning mouth; no more stale breath. Instead you'll have teeth which look clean, feel clean, are clean; a sweet mouth to give new zest to smoking. A mouth that will say Good morning! and mean it.

7½d., 1/1d., and 1/10½d. *Sold everywhere.*

Phillips' Dental Magnesia

THE ANTACID TOOTHPASTE

★ 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.

Simple Recipe to End Catarrh

Can Easily be Made Up at Home.

Don't let that catarrhal infection get a hold. Try this simple medicine—the recipe is easy to make and very economical. Get from any chemist 1 oz. bottle of Parmint (Double Strength), empty the Parmint Essence into half a pint of warm water, and stir until dissolved. You may sweeten the mixture to your taste with any one of the following: a little sugar or syrup, or juice from jam or tinned fruit. There is nothing to equal this Parmint syrup recipe for smashing the worst attack of catarrh or catarrhal cold. From the first dose you feel relief, it clears the stopped-up passages of the nose and throat, ends head noises and dullness, soothes and relieves the soreness of the chest. Dosage: one tablespoonful 4 times a day. Cut out this paragraph to remind you of the ingredients and dosage.

Police who raided a *café* at Asylum road, Peckham, London, found a still and fourteen quart bottles of cherry brandy, it was stated at Lambeth, where the proprietor, Benjamin John Bennett (40), was fined a total of £330 for illicit still offences. Bennett also possessed essences by which he could turn colourless alcohol into rum, whiskey or gin. The right essences would turn the pure alcohol into correctly coloured synthetic spirit so perfectly that only an expert could detect that they were synthetic.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cork Fishery Conservators.—A motion to rescind the dismissal of Mr. Lynch, Clerk to the Cork Fishery Conservators, was defeated on Saturday by five votes to four.

* * *

Newspaper Manager Dead.—The funeral took place on Saturday last of Mr. P. F. Corcoran, a director of the *Drogheda Independent*, which he had managed for about forty years. He died at the age of 68 years.

* * *

Portadown Presentation.—On the occasion of his departure to become manager of the Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast, Mr. Carol McIlveen, managing director of Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown, received a presentation from the staff. Mrs. McIlveen was also honoured.

* * *

Principal Teacher Retires.—Mr. Michael J. O'Sullivan, for forty-one years Principal of Camolin Boys' National School, Co. Wexford, has retired, and is replaced by Mr. Sean Daly, Lismore, Co. Waterford. Mr. O'Sullivan, who hailed from Co. Kerry, is a native Irish speaker.

GENERAL FRANCO'S GUESTS

MADRID, Sunday.—General Franco entertained the members of his Government, the German, Italian, Chilean, Argentine and Peruvian Ambassadors; the Japanese, Irish, Hungarian, Swedish, Finnish, Rumanian and Danish Ministers, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* for Manchukuo, at a banquet in the Prado Palace last night. The banquet followed a reception to part of the Diplomatic Corps. On January 8 General Franco will receive the remainder of the Corps, including the British and United States Ambassadors. —(Associated Press.)

BELFAST'S CHOICE REJECTED

MR. ALLEN SAYS: RELIGION INVOLVED

HAVING heard a letter from the Northern Minister of Home Affairs (Sir Dawson Bates), refusing to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. L. Allen as Town Clerk of Belfast, the Committee of Six has decided to recommend the City Council not to contest the Minister's decision further. Mr. Allen, in a statement, says that the question of religion has been raised as an objection.

Belfast Corporation will meet on Wednesday next to consider the appointment of a Town Clerk, *de novo*.

On Saturday last the Lord Mayor informed the Big Six Committee that he had received a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs stating that he could not sanction the appointment of Mr. W. L. Allen, Town Clerk of Barrow-in-Furness. The letter stated that, after having given careful consideration to Mr. Allen's application and testimonials, which were sent to the Ministry on December 6th, he came to the conclusion that Mr. Allen's experience in local government was not such as to justify approval of his appointment. At the request of the Corporation the Minister had an interview with Mr. Allen, and he had hoped that Mr. Allen would be able to show him that, in fact, he had had much more experience than appeared to be the case from an examination of his papers. He was sorry to say, however, that nothing had emerged from the interview to cause him to alter his decision. The Minister went on to emphasise the importance of obtaining a thoroughly suitable and experienced person for Town Clerk, and said he would not be discharging his duty if he had evaded his responsibility by expressing certain doubts, and leaving the matter for the Corporation to decide. He appreciated the difficulty of obtaining candidates for the position, and suggested that the Corporation should consider the question of increasing the proposed salary and re-advertising the position. Meanwhile the Acting Town Clerk should be requested to carry on.

QUESTION OF RELIGION

Before he left Belfast, writes our Belfast correspondent, Mr. Allen on Saturday night asked journalists to meet him. He told them that the Minister had been most discourteous when he had turned down the appointment. He had been left to find out the news through the Press. The Minister could easily have told him the decision after the interview on Wednesday. At the interview the Minister raised no question of experience, and it was interesting to notice how the Minister's grounds have been changed. First, it was because the terms of the appointment did not comply with the law, and, second, owing to his alleged lack of experience, although the Minister at that time had never seen him, and the Council, through the Special Committee, had examined him very thoroughly. Now there was some suggestion that the Council and he were not at one on the subject of salary, but he had made it perfectly clear to the Council that he regarded the salary as a commencing one, which would be substantially increased.

Mr. Allen added: "Since arriving in Belfast I have reason to believe that the religious question has been raised as a very serious issue. It is quite incredible to me that such an issue can be seriously raised, either as a recommendation or as an objection, to the appointment of a Town Clerk of a city of the importance of Belfast, and one wonders what the views of the hundreds of Irish lads fighting to-day for freedom must be on such a subject. My family have been Church of England Protestants for 250 years. The girl who became my wife two years ago, after I had been a widower for six years, is an English girl of Irish descent, and is a Roman Catholic." Mr. Allen said that he did not for a moment think that the religious issue was the sole ground for the Minister's decision. He added that the Minister had ignored the fact that he had been Assistant Solicitor in Stoke-on-Trent, which had a population of more than a quarter of a million and a Council of 120 members and more wards than Belfast.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIM

BERLIN, Sunday.—To-day's German High Command report from Herr Hitler's headquarters says:—

"The British Navy again suffered serious losses in December, when German naval and air forces sank three cruisers, one aircraft-carrier, three destroyers, three motor torpedo-boats, one gunboat and one submarine. In addition, the following were damaged, some seriously—six cruisers, five destroyers, four motor torpedo-boats, one minelayer, two escort vessels and two submarines.

"In the struggle against British shipping, 74 enemy merchant ships, aggregating 257,000 tons, were sunk in December. Of these, U-boats destroyed 23 ships, totalling 115,700 tons.—(Reuter.)

NOT FRIENDLY TO FARMERS

At Saturday's meeting of the Cork County Committee of Agriculture, Mr. D. L. O'Gorman replied to points made in his recent address in Cork by the Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Ryan, who spoke of the number of uneconomic farms, suggested that the country may be compelled to discontinue certain exports, and mentioned dairy products in that connection.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. O'Gorman compared normal conditions in Ireland and Denmark, and proceeded:—"Our Government has not been friendly to the farmer. High tariffs have been injurious to the majority. Taxation, local and national, is about double the capacity of the country. The agricultural policy of the last ten years has cost the country many tens of millions, and in an agricultural country rendered two-thirds of the farms uneconomic. Any attempt to continue the present Government policy will hasten and intensify the flight from the land."

A motion by Mr. O'Driscoll that the Pigs Marketing Board be abolished, "before they can do any more harm," was carried unanimously.

EUROPE HAS COLD WAVE

BERNE, Sunday.—Unusually intense cold is sweeping parts of Europe, adding to the suffering of people already distressed because of the lack of fuel. In Istanbul the thermometer has dropped to its lowest level in 25 years. Italy, where schools have been closed until January 19 to conserve fuel supplies, is experiencing snowstorms, and several people have been frozen to death. In Albania the temperature is 10 degrees below zero. In Spain the temperature dropped to 16 degrees below, zero, and many people were said to have been frozen to death.—(The Associated Press).

Mr. D. R. Grenfell, British Mines Secretary, said at Swansea that Britain now had 3,000,000 tons of coal in stock.

MALAYAN MISTAKES

FAR EAST STRATEGY EXAMINED

BY OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

WHEN commenting on a crisis in Roman history Tacitus once said: "It is not so easy to say what was the best course to follow, as that the one actually followed was the worst." The problems of Malayan strategy were truly most complicated and formidable—and, what was worse, they changed from month to month. It is now, after the event, easy to understand that they were not solved satisfactorily—supposing that a satisfactory solution was possible.

In principle the entrusting of this particular Chief Command to a high-ranking Air Force officer certainly seemed attractive. Tactical air defence of the great naval base of Singapore was a *sine qua non*; aerial liaison with India and Australia—and with the Dutch Indies, the Philippines and China—was equally essential. And this must, to date, seem to have worked out well enough in practice. What seems to have failed is the linking-up of aerial forces with land and naval forces. Let us examine this a little further.

LAND AND SEA

On land the defence appears to have failed because it was too far forward and too scattered. There may have been political or economic reasons for this; a Government is always reluctant to abandon territory, especially very wealthy territory. It should have been obvious that—once Japan went "all out"—anything like forward land-side defence was out of the question. In point of fact, the attempt to achieve it simply resulted in frittering away valuable effectives in the local defence of minor harbours, railway and road centres and airfields—one could not describe them as aerodromes.

Coming to the naval side, it cannot really be said that similar mistakes were made. More comment has been aroused, it is true, but that was only because the penalty paid—i.e., the loss of two ships-of-the-line, was so exceptionally heavy. Indeed, it is not clear whether the ill-fated Admiral Phillips was under the command of Singapore or of London directly. No doubt this will be ascertained later. Unquestionably the two British battleships lost were suitable for allocation to the Far Eastern Command: they constituted the fast division which the Americans could not put into the line from among their own ships in the Pacific, and there was no very great scope for them elsewhere. It is, however, one thing to concede that the two ships were on the most suitable station; it is quite another to agree that they were being suitably employed when attacked. If the aim was merely to attack forces disembarking on the Malayan coast, it would certainly be a job quite beneath the dignity of battleships. On the other hand, it has been suggested that the battle-cruiser Kongo (since damaged) was covering the convoy operations, and she would certainly have been a legitimate objective. She was ten per cent. of the pre-war Japanese battle fleet.

CASE OF HONG KONG

In the actual operation Admiral Phillips had no aerial support—he trusted to cloud and evasion. He said: "I want to finish quickly and to get well clear to eastward before the Japanese can mass a too formidable scale of air attack against us." The evening before the action the Admiral found Japanese 'planes shadowing his squadron. Very wisely, he turned back for Singapore under cover of darkness. He was not again contacted until 11.15 the next forenoon. The Japanese bombers and torpedo-'planes had no fighter escort; they attacked in a skilful, businesslike way. They were no more "fanatical" than the normal, good, European aviator. Their losses, though heavy, were amply justified. British air-sea liaison was clearly defective; because no fighters were on the scene until the action was over. It lasted about three hours.

The case of Hong Kong was rather special. It was one of those points that had to be defended, regardless of the result. Probably it did not exercise any real influence in the way of a delaying action. The Japanese took the place more or less in their stride. That is to say, the siege did not withdraw, nor delay, any troops intended for operations further afield—although their strength has been given as 45,000. The very good garrison will be a serious loss to the British. A German rumour has put its strength at 22,000. At all events, the infantry part numbered only six regular battalions (2 British, 2 Canadian, 2 Indian), together with the local volunteer units—possibly a further two battalions.

WORK OF THE DUTCH

It is not the intention just now to go at all into the American problem in the Philippines. But the Far East Ally that has, up to the present, made the best showing is, unquestionably, the one that was weakest. It was fairly common knowledge that the Dutch Colonial Administration was of a high order; and Dutch Colonial defence can, apparently, be copied equally profitably. Both air and Naval forces have proved themselves alert, efficient and obliging. They have not hesitated to place themselves entirely at their Allies' disposal—in the clear recognition that "the greatest good of the greatest number" was served by so doing. The Colonial Army has not yet been in action; it cannot be bad when both sister services are so good. Incidentally, it is worth noting that the Netherlands Navy is these waters consists entirely of light craft. Admiral Phillips does not seem to have had at his disposal anything between destroyers and battleships.

From the work of the Dutch it is evident that it is by no means necessary to be a Great Power in order to play a valuable—and even an invaluable—part in an armed coalition. We see much the same phenomenon manifesting itself among the southern neighbours of the Dutch East Indies. Eventually, no doubt, grand strategy, as applied to the Pacific, will gradually unfold itself along well-defined lines. In this context Mr. Curtin's article in the *Melbourne Herald* is most instructive: "I make it clear, says the Australian Prime Minister, that Australia looks to America, free from any pangs about our traditional links of kinship to Britain. We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat of invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength, but we know that Australia can go and Britain still hold on. We are determined that Australia shall not go."

CHINA AND AMERICA

Political opponents appear to have misunderstood Mr. Curtin. Underlying his statement there is the thoroughly sound strategic principle that war in the Pacific should be carried on primarily by nations on the shores of that ocean. Britain, for instance, should not be required to contribute any military effort that can be more usefully exerted in some other theatre. If we seek to apply this thesis in a practical way it might be largely along the lines that land forces could operate locally, while sea and air forces—i.e., the mobile elements—could better be "pooled" for employment in the sphere of maximum effort at any given time.

On this basis, it is obvious that ultimately the main land effort against Japan can only be made by China and the main naval effort only by the United States of America. Any other line of action is just so much misdirected energy. Where the other Allies can help is by facilitating the two "odd numbers" of the A, B, C, D, system to the best of their respective abilities. Evidently this is also the most advantageous way to contend with the European Axis Powers as well. It does not divert from the European and Near East theatres anything beyond the strict minimum of military effort of any kind. The very latest events—the captures respectively of Manila and Bardia—simply serve to underline this. The sound idea in war is to win where you're winning—and while the winning is good—and to cut losses elsewhere. Guam, Wake, Hong Kong and Manila have to be written off *pro tem*. But the Japanese must have paid a respectable figure for them.

FIVE-DAY ATTACK ON CONVOY

THREE U-BOATS CLAIMED

AT least three U-boats and two Focke-Wulfe long-range bombers were destroyed during a five-day attack on a convoy. A British Admiralty communiqué on Saturday described the attack as exceptionally determined and sustained. Two of the escorts, the ex-American destroyer H.M.S. Stanley and the auxiliary H.M.S. Audacity were torpedoed and sunk, and two merchant ships also were lost, but over ninety per cent. of the convoy arrived safely.

According to a British communiqué, the convoy consisted of more than 30 merchant ships, with Vice-Admiral Raymond Fitzmaurice, K.B.E., D.S.O., as Commodore. The Senior Officer of the convoy escorts was Commander F. J. Walker, R.N., in H.M.S. Stork.

The attack on the convoy developed on December 17, and before noon on that day the first U-boat was sunk. The U-boat was sighted on the surface, and was sunk by gunfire from ships of the escort. The prisoners taken from this U-boat stated that it had been forced to the surface by damage inflicted in depth-charge attacks earlier in the day.

That afternoon two Focke-Wulfe aircraft approached the convoy. They were engaged and driven off by naval aircraft from H.M.S. Audacity. Next day the attack by U-boats was continued. The escorts counter-attacked strongly and successfully, and another U-boat was forced to the surface by depth charges and then sunk. Some of the crew of this U-boat have survived as prisoners of war.

Some hours later the ex-American destroyer H.M.S. Stanley, who had taken part in the destruction of this second U-boat, was herself torpedoed and sunk. The other escorts countered with heavy depth-charge attacks, and yet another U-boat was forced to the surface. It was rammed and sunk by H.M.S. Stork, some prisoners being taken.

On December 19 three Focke-Wulfe aircraft approached the convoy, and endeavoured to attack it. They were at once engaged by naval aircraft from H.M.S. Audacity. Two of the Focke-Wulfe were shot down into the sea, and the third was badly damaged and driven off. For the next few days the U-boat attack on the convoy continued. During this time H.M.S. Audacity, one of the auxiliary vessels provided for the defence of convoys against German long-range aircraft, was torpedoed and sunk. Throughout these two days the remaining U-boats were relentlessly hunted and heavily depth-charged by convoy escorts. On December 21 the attack was finally broken off.

American-built Liberator aircraft of the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. joined the convoy at this stage, and played a conspicuous part in the final series of counter-attacks which eventually freed the convoy from further pursuit.

During the whole of these determined attacks, which continued for five days (says the communiqué), only two merchant ships from that convoy of over thirty ships were sunk. The combined tonnage of the two merchant ships sunk was 6,193 tons.

TWO WARSHIPS SUNK

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday.—Behind the British Admiralty announcement of the loss of the cruiser Neptune and the destroyer Kandahar lies the story of the sterling bravery of the commander of another unnamed British warship, says Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet.

The Neptune was performing certain operations close inshore in the Mediterranean when she ran into a thick minefield, and blew up and sank in a matter of seconds. The Kandahar, which was cruising nearby, immediately went to the rescue, and herself ran on the minefield, one of the mines damaging her and making her unnavigable.

For hours the Kandahar helplessly drifted, unable to make seaway. Aircraft flew overhead but did not attempt to attack. Meanwhile signals of the Kandahar's plight were flashed across the Mediterranean, and, despite the terrible weather conditions in ice-cold seas and a raging wind, a British destroyer sped off to her rescue.

As the senior British naval officer told me to-day:—"The commander of this destroyer and the crew showed outstanding bravery. The conditions were appalling; yet they managed to save the greater number of the Kandahar's complement."

Furthermore, the destroyer attempted to take the Kandahar in tow, but after a struggle lasting several hours the attempts to save the ship were abandoned and they were forced to sink her. Meanwhile the rescue work went on in a sea simply infested with mines. —(Reuter.)

BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO L.D.F.

Speaking at early Mass in the Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, yesterday, the Most Rev. Dr. Moynihan, Bishop of Ross, paid tribute to the Local Defence Force, a group of which paraded to church and received Holy Communion. When the country was faced with danger and the call went forth, he said, those men of the L.D.F. responded without any hope of remuneration, and in most cases at great personal inconvenience. The sinking of political differences and the almost general unanimity that prevailed in the country when the threat of peril from outside grew had pleased them all. "We hope and pray," His Lordship went on, "that threatened danger will never materialise," but members of the L.D.F. may take pardonable pride in the knowledge that when their country needed them they unhesitatingly responded.

SCHOOLS ON THE BORDER

Can school attendance regulations be enforced against a child living in Eire but attending a school in the six counties? This question confronted District Justice Walsh in a case at Burnfoot, Co. Donegal. Similar conditions, it was stated, apply to other schools on the border.

On the suggestion of the District Justice, the case was adjourned and a request sent to the Minister for Education, Dublin, to have the school declared suitable for pupils in Eire.

SOVIETS RETAKE BOROSK

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS CLAIMED

MOSCOW, Sunday.—Fierce fighting is in progress on the Caucasus front, where the Red Army and Black Sea Fleet are recapturing one populated place after another, says a "Pravda" Correspondent, who adds:—"The Germans are hurriedly retreating to save their men and armaments, and to entrench themselves in new positions.

Moscow radio reported to-day that on the Moscow front one Soviet unit reoccupied several villages, killing more than 300 German officers and men.

GERMAN LOSSES

"In Feodosia alone over 2,000 Germans and Rumanians were killed," says a special announcement of the Soviet Information Bureau, which also states that 10,000 Germans were killed on the South-Western front in the six days ending December 31. 'Preliminary and incomplete figures' of Axis war material captured on the Kerch Peninsula between December 28 and January 2 are:—3,000 rifles, 150 automatic rifles, 50 heavy machine-guns, 48 guns, 20 trench mortars, over 1,000 motor cycles, 260 lorries, 150 motor cars, 33 motor 'buses and 256 horses, as well as ammunition dumps, provisions and other equipment."

The Soviet midday *communiqué* stated:—"During the night of January 3rd our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. Continuing its offensive, one unit of our troops operating in one of the sectors of the Western (Moscow) front dislodged the Germans from four populated localities, capturing numbers of German tanks and guns, 36 lorries, 17 machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition."

FINNS IN ACTION

BERLIN, Sunday.—To-day's Finnish war communiqué states:—"Eastern Front—In the southern sector the enemy yesterday made several attacks, all of which were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. More than 600 Soviets were killed, four enemy tanks were destroyed and one put out of action. The number of Finnish troops killed and wounded was only very slight.

BERLIN CLAIMS

LONDON, Sunday.—On the Eastern front the Soviets continued to attack the German line with strong forces, and succeeded in breaking through at one point, says the German Radio. The attack was repulsed with the loss at one point of more than 200 dead. On the Leningrad front Soviet attacks on an infantry division were also repulsed.

The Radio added that attacks on German positions in the central sector failed against the energetic resistance of the Germans, whose counter-attack repulsed the enemy. "During fierce local fighting in the central sector a storm regiment of a Saxon armoured division succeeded in completely wiping out a Soviet regimeint."—(Reuter and Associated Press.)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

Last night's Soviet *communiqué* states—"During January 4 our troops in a number of sectors of the front, frustrating the attempt of the German troops to consolidate themselves in new positions, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in man power and materials. Our troops occupied a number of inhabitated localities, including the town of Borovsk.

"On January 3 nineteen German 'planes were destroyed. Our losses were five 'planes. On January 4 eleven German 'planes wer brought down near Moscow."

Borovsk was the nearest town to Moscow captured by the Germans.—(Reuter.)

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

INDIAN APPEAL TO MR. CHURCHILL

NEW DELHI, Sunday.—A direct appeal to Mr. Churchill for "some bold stroke of far-sighted statesmanship without delay" was made by a group of fifteen Indians to-day.

The group asked Mr. Churchill to declare now "that India will no longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall, and henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of other units in the British Commonwealth," and recommended the following four measures be inaugurated immediately: (1) Conversion and expansion of the Central Executive Council into a National Government, consisting entirely of non-officials of all recognised parties and communities, and in charge of all portfolios, subject only to responsibility to the Crown. (2) Restoration of popular government in the provinces, or, failing this, the establishment of non-official Executive Councils responsible to the Crown as proposed for the centre. (3) Recognition of India's right to direct representation in the Imperial War Cabinet—if one is established—in all Allied War Councils and at the Peace Conference. (4) Consultation with the National Government on the same footing as the Dominions' Governments.—(Associated Press.)

Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, said that any new declaration by the British Government departing from the declaration of August 8th, 1940, as to the future Constitution of India, or any proposal or move which would militate against the Moslem demand for Pakistan—partition of India into Hindu and Moslem States—"would not only create an unprecedented catastrophe, but would constitute a gross breach of faith with Moslem India."—(Reuter.)

BRITISH WAR REVIEW

When the British Parliament next meets (says the Press Association Lobby Correspondent) there will be a Government statement on the war. Mr. Eden will give an account, in some detail, of his Moscow talks, and M.P.s will have a general debate on the numerous issues which have altered the situation since they were last together.

A problem to which much thought is being given is that of co-ordinating Allied war strategy, and there is likely to be wide approval of General Wavell's new appointment. Next in importance is the question of making the maximum use of the combined resources of Britain, America, and Russia.

The declaration by Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, that Australia must in future look less to Britain and more to America, will be discussed, and members may have much to say about the Far East war; why stocks of oil, rubber, and other goods were not destroyed in Penang before the Japanese arrived; and naval losses.

On the credit side there is the sustained progress in Russia, British successes in Libya, and the pact of the nations who have undertaken to sign no separate peace.

Petrol for Tractors.—At a meeting of the Irish Federated Creameries' Union in Limerick on Saturday, the attention of the Government was directed to the shortage of petrol for tractors and the need for increasing the paraffin oil ratio.

Arnotts Sale

ENDS ON SATURDAY

ARNOTTS · HENRY STREET · DUBLIN

Mother! Give Constipated Child 'California Syrup of Figs'

Children love the pleasant taste of 'California Syrup of Figs' brand laxative, and gladly take it even when bilious, feverish, sick or constipated. No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and stimulates the liver and bowels without cramping or over-acting. Millions of mothers depend upon this gentle, harmless laxative.

Tell your chemist you want 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has full directions for babies and children of all ages. Prices 1/3 and 2/6. Mother, you must say 'CALIFORNIA.'

JAPANESE GAINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

The greater part of the Australian division is said to have been annihilated.

"Japanese forces at midnight yesterday crossed the Bernam river, boundary between the States of Perak and Selangor, and have advanced across the northern part of Selangor. They have reached positions in sight of the strategically important second city of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Despite the fierce resistance of the enemy the fall of this town is only a question of time."—(Reuter.)

DRIVE FOR OIL

LONDON, Sunday.—German wireless to-day quoted a Japanese claim that pioneer troops in Borneo were working feverishly to bring the oil wells destroyed by the retiring British forces again into production. It was claimed that in the Miri district several oil wells were already in production under Japanese supervision.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—A Toyko official broadcast heard here said that the newspaper, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, had reported from Bangkok that 90,000 Australian troops landed at Singapore on December 31.

The claim that Japanese forces had completely occupied six of the nine States in Malaya was also made.—(Associated Press.)

Despatches from Bangkok claimed that the aerodrome at Bokoyin, 90 miles north of Victoria Point in South Burma, had been captured by Japanese forces striking from Thailand. The Japanese in Malaya reached the northern fringe of Selangor Province, and those on the east coast were advancing southwards from Kuantan. —(Associated Press.)

U.S. INVITATION

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—The U.S. State Department issued the following announcement:—"In order that the liberty-loving peoples silenced by military force may have an opportunity to support the principles of the declaration by the united nations, the Government of the United States, as depository for that declaration, will receive adherents to its principles from appropriate authorities which are not Governments."—(Associated Press.)

U.S. LOSSES DENIED

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—A Navy spokesman said: "Statements emanating from enemy sources alleging that 17 American destroyers, 25 submarines and an aircraft carrier were trapped in Cavite, are entirely without foundation."

The Navy reiterated the statement that all ships and men were removed before the Japanese occupation of Manila and Cavite.—(Associated Press.)

CHINESE VICTORY

CHUNGKING, Sunday.—A Chinese war communiqué reports that all Japanese attacks in the vicinity of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, yesterday were repulsed. "The Japanese suffered between 6,000 and 7,000 casualties," the communiqué adds. Meanwhile a large Chinese force has come to grips with the enemy on his rear and flanks, dealing heavy blows in a gigantic battle of annihilation. Several higher officers of the enemy forces have been killed in action.—(Reuter.)

TOKYO, Sunday.—A Japanese military spokesman in Hankow claimed that Changsha had been completely occupied by Japanese troops to-day.—(Reuter.)

Hollywood Motor Accident.—An inquest on an old man, William Donnelly, The Commons, Ballymore-Eustace, Co. Kildare, was opened and adjourned. It was stated that he had been in collision with a motor car driven by John Walker, 18 Beechwood road, Dublin, at Kiernan's Cross, near Hollywood village.

RHEUMATIC PAIN *MUST* GO!

No matter what other treatment you may be having for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica or neuritis you can enjoy freedom NOW from torturing pain by taking 'Anti-Kamnia' brand Tablets. Almost the moment you take the tablets you feel the pain grow easier, it quickly subsides and then stops, and there comes a welcome sense of relief and peace.

To arrest those shooting, throbbing pains in shoulders, limbs and back there is nothing to touch 'Anti-Kamnia.' One or two tablets taken with a little water—the pain is gone.

Doctors and nurses the world over know that 'Anti-Kamnia' quickly banishes neuralgic and rheumatic pain, quietens agitated nerves, and brings sound, restful sleep. Try 'Anti-Kamnia' today, its efficacy will amaze you. Sold by chemists only at 1/3 a box.

Anti-Kamnia
BRAND ANALGESIC TABLETS
Always relieve pain

NOTE.—A-K is how thousands ask for Anti-Kamnia brand Analgesic Tablets and if you say A-K your chemist will know. 1/3 a box.

ENGLISH PRIMATE ON INVASION

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at a military church parade in the South-eastern Command, said that if an invasion of Britain were attempted, "if it is only as the gambler's last throw, it will be pressed with ruthless ferocity." Everything depended upon how far every man and every woman in training kept himself or herself at the highest pitch of readiness.

The archbishop said that after visiting Lord Haig, Commander-in-Chief in the last war, he said to him: "Well, you have an immense responsibility." "Yes," Lord Haig replied. "I could not bear it unless I had faith in God."

AUCTIONS.

COUNTY MEATH.
MOUNT RIVERS, NAVAN.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
For Mrs. Finucane.

Fee-simple property, beside Town of Navan, consisting of Residence, containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 maids' rooms, kitchen, with Aga Cooker, etc., and suitable outoffices, gardens and land, containing 6a. 1r. 37p., Statute.

The property is in excellent repair, complete with all modern conveniences, and requires no outlay whatever.

All particulars and Orders to View from Messrs. D. PURCELL and SON, 26 Dawson street, Dublin; or from

PATRICK SMITH & SON, M.I.A.A.,
Auctioneers, Valuers & Livestock Salesmen, NAVAN.

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12 Words or under, 1/6; 1½d. per Word afterwards.
Advertisements set Contrary to our Classification, 1/- per line.

Advertisements in the "Irish Times" can **be repeated** in either the **"Times Pictorial"** or the **"Irish Field" at Half Price.**

Box Office Address counts as 3 words if replies are to be called for at Head Office; or if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office as 4 words.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ATLANTIC College, 1 Leeson Park—Radio Officers' Official Training Centre; guaranteed posts. Next term from 7th January. Prospectus, Secretary. 31 X

A GREAT GUIDE TO BUSINESS CAREERS is free to you. The School of Accountancy 180p. Guide has directed more men to commercial success than any other book. It explains how to qualify for a highly-paid appointment as Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost Accountant, Auditor, Office Manager or Cashier by spare time postal training. Write to-day.—The School of Accountancy, 31 Regent House, Glasgow, C.2. X

ROCHES Stores, Limerick, Limited, REQUIRE MAN capable taking entire Charge of Counting House; beginning salary £300. Apply, by letter only, stating qualifications, to Managing Director, Roches Stores, Ltd., Dublin, Cork or Limerick.

SHORTHAND TYPIST REQUIRED for City Contractor's Office; young lady, Protestant. Reply, stating age, experience, copy reference, and salary expected, D 604, this office. 2 A

WANTED, experienced young FARM HAND, capable of hard work, knowledge of elementary gardening and tractor work; wages 35/- per week; good cottage, milk and veg. Address "Z 2886, Farm Hand," this office. 1 A

WANTED, FOREMAN GARDENER, South, experienced tomato grower; state wages, etc. Address "Z 2934, Foreman," this office. 1 A

WANTED, COMPANION HELP, one lady Dalkey; all duties; send particulars. Address "Z 2949, Companion," this office.

WANTED, Useful Protestant COMPANION HELP; state age, salary, copies references. Address "Z 2941, Companion Help," this office. 3 B

WANTED, a Lady COOK HOUSEKEEPER; outdoor.—D 607, this office. 3 B

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

COMPANION Help, thoroughly experienced; excellent references.—D 532, this office. 2 A

DOCTOR'S Daughter (father deceased) wants Employment as Receptionist and/or Secretary to doctor or dentist; training bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, experience as telephonist; flair for handling people tactfully and charmingly; interview requested.—D 635, this office.

ENGLISH Lady, Protestant, requires position, where animals preferred, horses, dogs, poultry; domesticated, housekeeping, secretarial, capable, adaptable, willing to assist generally light work; indoor or outdoor. Address "Z 2888, Housekeeper," this office. 1 F

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, Gardener, Handy Man seeks position; highest references.—D 545, this office. 2 B

EXPERIENCED Gardener, aged, quick worker; can milk; 10/- weekly, indoor. Apply Gardener, Post Office, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

HOTEL Porter requires change; 7½ years' experience; city or country.—D 639, this office. 3 C

LADY desires post as Companion Help, assist garden and poultry; experienced.—R 0 914, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 1 A

MANAGERESS, Hotel; experienced; highest references; anywhere.—D 539, this office. 2 A

MANAGER-STEWARD seeks re-engagement (C. of I.), married; experienced, capable man, accustomed to large farms and gentlemen's estates; understands cropping, modern farm machinery, all classes of stock, farm accounts; highest references.—D 600, this office. 2 A

POSITION desired by Girl holding Domestic Economy Diploma; non-resident.—D 629, this office.

SHORTHAND Typist seeks post; experience; excellent references.—D 638, this office.

YOUTH seeks Clerkship or Apprenticeship, Solicitor's or Business Office; honours certificates.—D 572, this office. 2 A

YOUTH Protestant, secondary education, seeks employment; well recommended.—D 586, this office. 2 A

YOUNG Lady desires post, Companion, Housekeeper or Receptionist, with professional lady, gentlemen or adults; technical training, practicable housekeeping and needlework experience.—D 553, this office. 2 A

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR REQUIRES JUNIOR CLERK; experience legal work essential; state salary, particulars.—D 620, this office. 2 A

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

LOANS GRANTED DAILY TO ANY PART OF IRELAND
£20 to £5,000
With or Without Security.
NATIONAL FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
33 Mid. Abbey St., Dublin. 'Phone 43780

CASH ADVANCED
FROM £20 UPWARDS.
Y. Beland, Ltd.,
68 Charlemont Street, Dublin
WITH OR WITHOUT SECURITY.

CASH ADVANCED
£25—£3,000,
WITHOUT ANY SECURITY.
NASSAU TRUST, LTD
39 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN

CASH Advances, £25 to £5,000, with or without security.—The Dublin Finance Corporation, Ltd., 6 Westmoreland street.

CASH Advanced from £10 upward, with or without security.—J. H. Nelson and Co., Ltd., 5 Tuckey street, Cork. 4 X
Dublin. 'Phone 21287. T

QUALIFIED Accountant wishes to Purchase small Practice or Partnership.—D 637, this office.

£10 AND Upwards Advanced without security.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. T

MEDICAL, NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

REQUIRED, Protestant GIRLS as PROBATIONER NURSES; age from 17 years; salary and uniform given; no fee necessary. Apply to Matron, Rest for the Dying, Camden Row, Dublin. 2 B

THE most effective way to rectify pains is to eliminate the cause. Rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, lumbago are only a few of the ailments successfully treated by osteopathy and modern medical electricity. Consult or apply for illustrated booklet to Mr. Leonard Cohen, Foot and Leg Specialist, 66 St. Stephen's Green, South, Dublin. Buses 11, 13, 46A stop Leeson street corner. 'Phone 52402.

EDUCATION, TUITIONS, ETC.

ALL Professional and University Preliminaries, Oral and Correspondence.—McGuire's College, Gardiner's Row. T

AT Insurance Examination 1940, Caffrey's College, 109 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained First Place with six other successes. Oral and Postal Tuition for all examinations. 10 31

BRAY, Dublin, Elsewhere—Successful Governess (Protestant) visits, receives.—95 Beechwood avenue, Ranelagh.

BEGINNERS' Courses, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Irish, English, Latin, French.—MacNally's College, 26 Grafton street. 4 B

EXPERIENCED daily Governess, free; all English subjects; fluent French.—D 557, this office. 2 A

FIRST Place at Learners (Ltd.), 1940. Learners (Ltd.), 1939. First College of Surgeons, Oct., 1940. Second Messengers, 1940. Other successes include Guinness's Messengers, Writing Assistants, Government Typists, Trinity Entrance. First Class Certificates all grades Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. Individual attention. Moderate fees. Expert coaching for exams. Prospectus free from Eblana College, 9 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin. 10 31

SURGEONS' Prelim.—The Grinder is J. R. McDowell, M.A., 33 York street (next door to College). Results 1941: 54 candidates, 47 passed. Over 450 successes to date. 2 X

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

WANTED for country, experienced Protestant GOVERNESS; French, Music, usual subjects. Address "Z 2942, Governess," this office. 2 B

WANTED immediately, Girls' School, Co. Dublin, experienced TEACHER, senior mathematics, C. of I. Address "Z 2936, Teacher," this office. 2 A

WANTED for Spring term, Girls' School, Dublin suburb, RESIDENT KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, C. of I. Address "Z 2936, Mistress," this office. 2 A

YOUNG, well educated, agreeable GIRL, fond of children, WANTED to spend afternoons 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. with small girl aged 10, who is temporarily confined to bed; conversation, reading, games and simple lessons.—D 566, this office. 2 B

DOMESTICS WANTED.

THE Hon. Mrs. Charles Fordyce, Skipton Castle, Skipton, West Yorkshire, REQUIRES capable and experienced DOMESTIC HELP, under 40, cooking or housework; house situated in town, 5 minutes Church and R.C. convent; safe area; only those with personal references need apply. 4 B

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
Hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Matron has several vacancies on her books for recommended unemployed, experienced and untrained. Placed immediately.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone: 76555.

MOTOR CARS.

DODGE 1940 Model 26 h.p. de Luxe Saloon, coachwork finished black, with cloth upholstery fitted with loose covers; beautifully maintained car, mileage only 14,000 miles; full equipment, including built-in jacks, Dunlop Fort tyres, overdrive and radio; £400.—Huet Motors, Ltd., Lower Mount street, Dublin.

MOTOR CARS WANTED.

WANTED, 8 to 10 h.p. Car; good running condition; state price and mileage. Address "Z 2928, Car," this office. 2 X

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

FOR Sale, Morris 30 cwt. Lorry, single wheels, tyres new, 1939 engine and body; highest offer accepted. Address "Z 2937, Motor," this office. 2 A

BICYCLES.

ABOVE All! "McHugh Himself"—the very man for your model—is at 38 and 39 Talbot street. 'Phone 76694. Open till 7 o'c.; Wednesdays, 1 o'c.; Fridays, 8.30; Saturdays, 9 o'c. 1 A

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

TWO good COOK GENERALS WANTED for England; age 40; good wages and fares paid; safe area. Apply Mrs. Stephenson, 9 Raglan road, Ballsbridge. 2 A

WANTED, COOK GENERAL, young, technically trained; understand Aga; County Dublin.—D 633, this office. 3 B

WANTED, 16th inst., experienced COOK GENERAL (age 25 to 35); other maid kept; modern home; good 'bus service; copies references; Stillorgan.—D 606, this office.

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

A YOUNG GENERAL WANTED, family four; all duties, plain cooking; non-basement; Monkstown; copies last two references.—D 624, this office. 3 B

GENERAL REQUIRED, aged 22 to 30; 4 in family; no cooking; modern house. Write 147 Hendor Way, London, N.W.2. 2 A

WANTED for city, capable, experienced GENERAL; must be good cook, all duties; help given; no laundry; two adults, no family; only experienced maid with good papers need apply; wages £36.—D 508, this office. 1 A

WANTED, strong young GENERAL for England (Oxford); must be early riser; good wages offered.—D 577, this office. 2 A

WANTED immediately for Ballsbridge district, reliable GENERAL (outdoor); modern house, 3 adults; references essential.—D 630, this office. 3 B

NURSES WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED; two children; state experience, age, wages, etc.; Dalkey.—724, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire. 4 B

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

WANTED for England, country house, experienced, single handed HOUSEMAID; knowledge of waiting. Address "Z 2908, Housemaid," this office. 31 A

WANTED for Northern Ireland, a single-handed HOUSEMAID (Protestant) for February 1st. Apply to Box No. 375, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 2 B

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
Hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, in all capacities.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone: 76555.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

HOUSE Parlourmaid or Parlourmaid, experienced; highly recommended.—B.M., 3 Sussex road, Leeson street, Dublin.

GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

AN experienced General; good references.—D 626, this office.

A GOOD General; good references.—D 627, this office.

EXPERIENCED General, reliable, excellent laundress, good cook, houseworker, disengaged.—Box 631, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 1 A

ENGLAND—General seeks work; good, long reference.—D 625, this office.

EXPERIENCED General; suburbs preferred; good cook.—D 628, this office.

GENERAL, or Cook General; good references.—D 636, this office.

YOUNG country Girl seeks post as General; Dublin preferred. Apply Mary Morris, Poynstown, New Birmingham, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. 2 A

YOUNG General wants Employment; very willing; adults. Call Thursday.—D 609, this office.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ALL Waterproof Covers for carts, vans, threshers, lorries; Rick Covers, Sacks, Bags; best terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin.

AT Duffy's—Rubber Cot Sheets, 1/11½, postage 3d.; larger size, 2/11½, postage 5d.; Rubber Pants 1/-; Untearable, 1/6½.—Duffy's, Thomas street, Dublin.

ASK Duffy's for estimate for your Window Blinds; every size, any colour, in stock.—Duffy's, Thomas street. 'Bus 21 stops at our door. T

BEECH Blocks for Sale, lorry load, 5-6 tons; cut 9 inches. Address "Z 2944, Blocks," this office. 2 A

COVERS for ricks, carts, threshers, lorries; Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Brothers, Limited, 36 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

FIREWOOD Blocks—Nice, small size, ash, oak, beech, 60/- ton, 50/- twenty bags, 27/6 ten bags, delivered.—O'Rourke, 171 Clontarf road. 11 1

SAFES, Fire and Thief Resisting, by best makers; any make bought or taken in part payment. 'Phone 22949.—Boni, 4 Cecilia street. 30 3

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ALL Classes of Ladies' and Gents' Cast-off Clothes and Footwear.—Kay, 38 Golden lane. 'Phone 51998. 25 X

BOOKS Wanted—All classes of Literature Bought. Send us your lists of Books you desire to Sell.—Fred Hanna, Ltd., Booksellers, 29 Nassau street, Dublin. X

PLYWOOD—Any quantity Wanted for cash, new or secondhand; state particulars.—D 523, this office. 1 B

WANTED, Shellac, white and orange; state quantity and price.—D 554, this office. 2 A

WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

ABOUT Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.—Highest prices paid. Country parcels cash by return. Reliable Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House Jewellers, Ltd., Henry street, Dublin. 1 X

GOLD Articles, also Diamond Set Jewellery, Wanted at once; highest prices paid; post parcels attended to immediately.—Jameson and Co., Ltd., 40 Henry street, Dublin. T

RADIO, PIANOS, MUSIC.

ABOVE All! "McHugh Himself"—the very man for your model—is at 38 and 39 Talbot street. 'Phone 76694. Open till 7 o'c.; Wednesdays, 1 o'c.; Fridays, 8.30; Saturdays, 9 o'c. 1 A

BECHSTEIN Upright Player Piano for Sale. Roebuck Grove, Roebuck road, Clonskeagh.

PRAMS.

PRAMS are still available and cheaper at Barron's, 1 North Earl street, Dublin.

TIMBER.

ADVERTISER is open to Purchase large quantity Standing Timber—Spruce, Fir, Larch, Lime, Sycamore, Ash and Poplar. Address "Z 2209, Timber," this office. T

FIREBLOCKS for Sale, 2,000/3,000 tons mixed Hardwood, cut suitable sizes, price 57/6 per ton, delivered. Address "Z 2887, Blocks," this office. 1 A

TIMBER Wanted, standing or fallen, principally in soft woods; state quantities, area and price. Address "Z 2208, Timber," this office. T

OPTICIANS.

AXPEL Spectacles Preserve the Sight—Dixon and Hempenstall. Sight Testing Rooms, 111 Grafton street Lower. Consultations daily, 9 to 6. 29 X

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

HIGH-GRADE SEED WHEATS
Recleaned and Conditioned.
PAJBJERG,
QUEEN WILHELMINA,
DOUBLE STAND UP WHITE, etc.
Samples and Prices by Return Post.
DRUMMONDS
57/8 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN

DICKSONS' SEEDS
Lists free from "Hawlmark," 61 Dawson St

AN immediate Sowing of Peas and Beans can be made. We recommend Peas, Laxton's Superb and Drummond's Multiple, 2/3 pint; Beans, Prize Long Pod, 2/- pint; postage extra.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin, and Pembroke, Carlow.

DANGEROUS Trees Pruned or Taken Down by Experts.—Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham. Telephone 95747.

LISSADELL Vegetable Plants—Cabbage, Harbinger, autumn frame, 3/- 100, post free, cash with order, subject crop and unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo.

SPLENDID 3 year Apple Trees, bush or half-standard; Beauty of Bath, Charles Ross, Lady Sudeley, Bramley, Grenadier, Lane's P. Albert, Derby, Newton Wonder, 5 for 10/-, carriage paid; Hydrangeas, bushy, flowering plants, colours: Mauve, Pink, Red, 6 for 5/-, carriage paid; stout, transplanted Thorn Quicks, 1-1½ ft., 35/- 1,000; 1½-2 ft., 50/- 1,000.—Galvin Bros., Department Wexford. 13 X

POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

BEST Roasting [illegible] pair trussed, [illegible] 10/- [illegible] College road, Ros[illegible]

MA[illegible]

CONCRETE M[illegible] required for [illegible] ...urgently ...office.

ELECTRIC M[illegible] 1,000 r.p[illegible] one 12 h.p.[illegible] without starters [illegible] Motors," this [illegible]

KELVIN Engi[illegible] h.p.—Box X[illegible] Office, Cork. [illegible]

LAUNDRY Pla[illegible] Washing M[illegible] Steam Driven H[illegible] Washing Machine [illegible]

Bargain Offers

"Cupid" Nightgown.
DAINTY "CUPID" NIGHTGOWN, beautifully made in heavy quality "Celanese" Super Satin, trimmed at top and waist with lovely ecru lace, and tie string bow at neck. This nightgown is bias cut, full length, and finished with neat edging round end and girdle from sides tying at back. In Peach Bloom, Rose Pink, or Azure Blue. To-day's value, 21/9. Special at **18/11**

Occasional Jacket.
SMART COLLARLESS, UNLINED ANGORA WOOL JACKET, with well-padded shoulders. High fastening with five self-covered buttons, and finished with two side and one breast pocket of fancy blow work. Sizes S.W. and W. Colours: Navy, Wine, Tasman, Powder, Tan, Black, Scarlet. To-day's value, 29/6. Special at **25/-**

Shetland Bed Jacket.
PURE SHETLAND WOOL BED JACKET in dainty open lace stitch, with gathered shoulders and long sleeves. The sleeves are finished with double cuffs and the edges are silk trimmed. In Blue, Peach, or Rose. To-day's value, 14/11. Special at **10/11**

Pleated Skirt.
WELL-TAILORED, DOUBLE-STITCHED, permanently fan-pleated SWING SKIRT in good quality firm wool cloth that sits well and will resist sagging and crushings. Waist sizes 26, 27, 28, 29. Colours: Navy, Black, Guardsman Red and Juniper Green. To-day's value, 15/11. Special at **12/11**

Fine Lisle Hose.
FINE TEXTURE LISLE STOCKINGS—A dependable semi-fashioned stocking that gives excellent wear. They have neat Cuban heels and sandal feet. Sizes 9, 9½, 10. In shades of Beige and Tan. To-day's value, 4/11. Special at **3/11**

Gay Tartan Skirt.
BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK with one of these Gay TARTAN SKIRTS. Made in fine wool cloth in authentic Scottish clan colourings, they are double stitched, umbrella pleated swing skirts, and come in sizes 26, 27, 28, 29. Tartans are Argyle, Red Frazer, MacDonald, Cameron and Menzies. To-day's value, 21/9. Special at **18/11**

Smart Wool Dress.
SMART WOOL AFGHALINE DRESS, with unusual sunray tucking on hip pockets and bodice at end of tucks finished with contrasting arrow heads to make the neat silk collar. This dress has long sleeves, swing skirt, high shoulders and all-round belt. Hips 38-42. Colours: Cherry/Navy, Black/White, Solent/Navy, Nigger/Gold. To-day's value, 39/6. Special at **29/6**

NEW CLOSING TIME 5.30 P.M. — **Newell's** GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN. — NEW CLOSING TIME 5.30 P.M.

Barnardo's Sale of QUALITY FURS provides opportunities at less than Pre-War Prices

A FEW EXAMPLES.

Sable Coney Coats at 10 to 12 Gns.	
Black Kid Coats at 12 to 18 Gns.	
Sable Fox Coats, 25 Gns. (only six).	
Sable Antelope Coats at 15 Gns.	
Ocelot Coney Coats at 12 Gns.	
Skunk Opossum Boleros at 5 Gns.	

Barnardo's 108 GRAFTON STREET

HORSES, HARNESS, VEHICLES.

TRAPS, New, Secondhand; Axles, Springs, Wheels, Non-slipping Pads.—McSweeney's, Pope's Quay, Cork. 18 X

DOGS.

KIND Home offered to nice Puppy, any breed; Dublin.—D 632, this office.

DRESS AND COSTUMES.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, Purchases Left-off Clothing, Furniture, etc. Highest prices given. T

A BUYER sent for Left-off Clothing.—L. Goodwin, 152 Parnell street, Dublin. 2 B

FUR Coats, Silver Foxes, any worn condition, Wanted; best prices.—Cowan, 57 Middle Abbey street. 20 X

HANDSOME heather mixture tailored Coat, skunk collar, outsize; suit very tall country gentlewoman; £6; new; bargain. Seen Dublin.—D 631, this office.

LADIES', Gent's, Children's Wardrobes Purchased; highest cash prices.—Mellon's, Patrick street, Kingstown. 81 23

WANTED, Mink Coat, any condition; also Persian Lamb, Musquash, Squirrel, etc.; highest prices.—Feldman, 29 Mary street (1st Floor). T

FURS.

FUR Coats Remodelled from 45/-. Discarded Coats Remodelled into Capes, Boleros, from 20/-. Country orders prompt attention. Write for free catalogue.—Gall, 74 Grafton street (first floor). T

DANCING.

TRAINOR School of Dancing—Private Lessons daily; Classes nightly.—Studio: 144 Lower Baggot street; 'phone, 62572. 31 X

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

LAWLOR, Briscoe will Buy and Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BEST place to have your Eyes Tested—accurately, scientifically—Geo. Prescott and Son, 18 Upper O'Connell street (next Savoy), Dublin. X

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

ADJOINING Stillorgan road — Exceptional, all brick, modern House; lounge hall, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception; large cultivated garden, garage; bargain, £1,250; fitted carpets and curtains at valuation.—Browne and Dowse, 2 Dawson street. 1 A

ARBUTUS avenue, Harold's Cross, No. 20—Modern, detached; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, breakfast room, bathroom, large garden, garage.

BALLSBRIDGE—£1,600, convenient situation; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, large garden, garage space.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street.

DUNDRUM—Red brick, non-basement, adjoining train, 'bus; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, garage large garden; electricity, gas; £750.—Allen, Townsend, 10 Stephen's Green. 2 A

DARTRY, £825; Kenilworth Park, £885; Orwell road, £1,050; Terenure, £900; all 4 bedrooms.—Maguire, 45 Molesworth street.

DETACHED, on 3 acres, South suburbs, 4 reception, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, domestic offices, central heating, etc.; price £2,600.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street.

DALKEY—Delightful, detached, non-basement Family Residence; every modern convenience; on sea front.—Hamilton and Hamilton, 17 Dawson street. 3 C

GLENAGEARY—1,600, s./detached, non-basement, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices, good gardens; perfect order.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street.

INVESTMENT—Block of Modern Houses, South suburbs (near city), let under leases to solvent tenants; each produces £78 net per annum; price asked, £950 each.—Whyte, 3 Molesworth street. Telephone 74110.

MEATH—First class Farm, 80 acres; modern residence; £4,000.—Maguire, Estate Agent, 45 Molesworth street.

SALE, 3 good red brick Houses, a few years built, £400. Apply 12 North Anne street. 4 B

VERY desirable Property, very central, net income £320 per year; suit lady; no agents or dealers; price £2,100.—D 610, this office.

8 CROSTHWAITE Park, South, Dun Laoghaire; three reception, five bedrooms, etc.; electric, gas; perfect order; £1,150, or to Let, £100 and taxes. Key, Basement, 25 Crosthwaite Park, West. 2 B

HOUSES TO LET.

BEAUTIFULLY situated modern Detached House, Furnished or Unfurnished; garage, good garden, telephone, etc.; Glenageary, 2 'bus routes; moderate.—D 578, this office. 2 A

DETACHED Cottage, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bath, h. and c.; gas, garage, garden; £87, inclusive.—Ardmeen, Newtown Park avenue, Blackrock.

MODERN, six roomed House to Let at 13 [illegible] garden front and rear. 2 B

M[illegible] House, Blackrock; [illegible] 4 bedrooms, garage, garden, etc.; [illegible] Lower Fitzwilliam street. [illegible]

17 [illegible] House, 4 bedrooms, [illegible] reception rooms, breakfast room, [illegible] garage, tiled bathroom; £120 per annum, free. On view all day. 31 C

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

AT 3 Lower Abbey street—Front Office, furnished or unfurnished, to Let. 2 C

CENTRAL [illegible] Stockrooms, Exchequer street [illegible] court; large and medium size Rooms [illegible] singly or in suites; suitable for [illegible] or offices; all conveniences, inclu[illegible]. Particulars of rents from Corrigan [illegible], Auctioneers, 4 Grafton street. 3 X

HOUSES & LANDS WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.

GOVERNMENT official, shortly retiring, would Purchase Non-basement, Detached House, five miles radius South Dublin; £2,500 to £3,000 offered. Replies to D 623, this office. 2 A

MERRION Square (preferably tramline)—Large House Wanted to Purchase, immediately, with possession. — Holden, Auctioneer, Saint Andrew street. 2 B

REQUIRED, a small modern Furnished House, three bedrooms, good water supply; country. Address "Z 2940, House," this office.

SUBSTANTIAL House, reasonable rent, city area.—D 549, this office, or 'phone 72750. 2 A

SMALL or medium size Farm, with good House, within 30 miles Dublin City. Full particulars, D 548, this office, or 'phone 72750. 2 A

WANTED to Purchase, a Detached, Non-basement Residence in the Rathgar or Terenure districts; 3 reception, 5/6 bedrooms; good garden and garage; price £2,000-£3,000. Replies to Thos. Dockrell, Sons and Co., Ltd., Agents. 1 A

WANTED immediately, modern House, must be in good condition, 3-4 bedrooms, garage; £950/£1,000; Clonskeagh, Donnybrook, Mount Merrion.—D 558, this office. 2 A

APARTMENTS AND FLATS TO LET.

A BRIGHT Furnished Flat, 138 Morehampton road; two adults. Seen after 2. 1 B

AT 69 Lower Leeson Street—Rooms; board; suit ladies; 'phone. 2 A

AT 12 Greenmount road, Terenure—Attractively decorated Hall Flat, unfurnished; three rooms, kitchen, bathroom; near church and shops.

ACCOMMODATION for Gent at select, partial residence; home comforts. Particulars—'phone 91143.

ATTRACTIVE Hall Flat, entirely self-contained, Blackrock; 3 rooms, garden, garage, etc.; £84 inclusive.—Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street.

BAGGOT street—Furnished, Self-contained Flats.—Mrs. Delaney, 12 Merrion square; telephone, 62857.

BUSINESS People—Select Board Residence, single or sharing rooms; moderate terms; no shortage.—36 Elgin road. 3 E

CENTRAL Flat, modern fittings, residential side Stephen's Green. Telephone 95029. 31 X

COMFORTABLE Front Bedroom and Sitting-room, hall floor; Board or attendance as arranged.—144 Rathgar road.

DUBLIN Service Flats, 28 Upper Pembroke street. Telephone 62888. Suites, Bed-Sittingrooms, any period. Restaurant. T

FURNISHED or Unfurnished Flat to Let; 16/- weekly; private house.—D 575, this office. 2 C

FURNISHED Flat, suit two or three men.—7 Percy place. 4 C

GUESTS from 3½ guineas, bedroom fires included.—Roebuck Grove, Roebuck road, Clonskeagh.

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this Paper, great care should be taken to include the catchwords, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

LADY can have comfortable accommodation, select house, self-catering; minute 44a 'bus terminus.—2 Mount Prospect Park, Clontarf. 2 A

MODERN Bed-Sittingrooms; modern furnishings; full, partial Board; moderate; restaurant.—15 Lower Mount street, Merrion square. 'Phone 65386. 1 B

RAGLAN Road, Ballsbridge—Absolutely Self-contained Flat; sittingroom, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom; newly constructed and decorated; separate entrance; rent £78, inclusive.—D 618, this office. 2 B

APARTMENTS AND FLATS WANTED.

OFFICER'S wife (British), with two children, ages 6 and 8, seeks accommodation; moderate terms.—723, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire.

TWO gentlemen, sharing, require Accommodation, full board, fire; South side; state terms.—D 608, this office.

YOUNG Business Man Requires Apartments, full board; convenient city; moderate.—D 561, this office. 2 A

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

DUN Laoghaire — Well appointed House, Furnished or Unfurnished; overlooking golf links; 7 apartments. Telephone 84769 9 a.m.-6 p.m. 23 X

TO be Let, Furnished, Castlefogerty, 5 miles from Thurles; 6 bedrooms, 3 sittingrooms, usual offices, main water, modern drainage; rent £1 1/- weekly to suitable tenants; available from middle of February. Address "Z 2913, House," this office. 1 X

34 SANDYCOVE road—To be Let, at £90 yearly. Apply Corrigan and Co., 4 Grafton street. 2 B

APARTMENTS AND FLATS TO LET AND WANTED.

DUN Laoghaire—Attractive Flat to Let, self-contained, exceptionally large living room, breakfast and two bedrooms, small kitchen, bathroom, garage, electric light; nice situation; £72, free. Keys at Stephens' Library, 5 Anglesea Buildings, Dun Laoghaire. 2 B

SUTTON — Select Accommodation, board optional; moderate; ideal location.—D 587, this office. 2 B

BOARDING AND HOTELS.

"DUN Laoghaire Guest House"—Open, choice rooms; privacy; visitors or permanency. 'Phone 81458. 4 B

IDEALLY situated Guest House, within seven miles of Dublin, warm and sunny; good fires; excellent cuisine and service; under personal experienced management; welcomes retired gentlefolk. Address "Z 2939, Guests," this office.

W. Leons SALE Last Week

FUR VALUES
During This Week a large collection of Beautiful Furs, Fur Coats, and Foxes of various designs, all made on the Premises from finest selected skins by Expert Furriers will be offered at
REDUCED PRICES

Our 14 Day Sale finishes on Saturday, so during this last week we would advise a visit to our Salons, where a large collection of Evening and Afternoon Wear, Suits, Fur-trimmed Coats, Sports Wear, etc., will be shown at
GENUINELY REDUCED PRICES

W. Leon Ltd. 24 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN

Davis & Co's WINTER SALE
COMMENCING TO-DAY
Genuine Reductions in All Sections
Model Coats, Dinner and Day Gowns.
Superior Fur Coats, Fox Ties, Boleros and Capes.
Warm Travel and Race Coats.
Millinery, Sportswear and Lingerie to clear.
46 GRAFTON STREET

Pims ALL THIS WEEK
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON ALL ODDMENTS AND REMNANTS

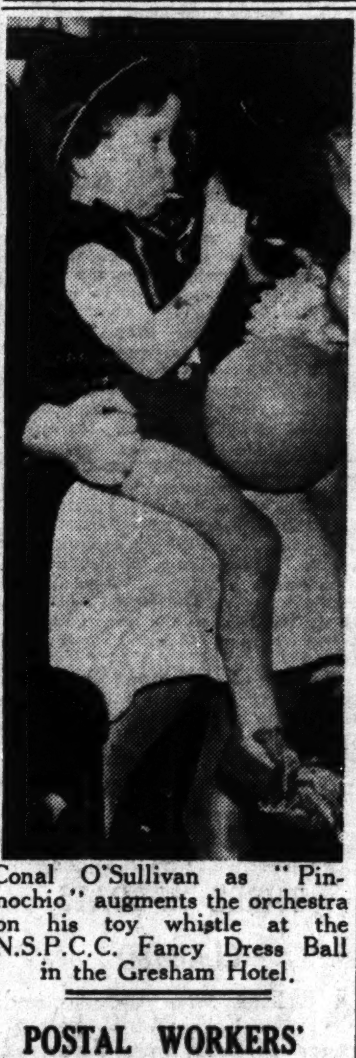
Owing to the difficulty in renewing stock, we are not holding our usual January Sale. We are, however, during this week only, making very substantial reductions on all remnants and oddments throughout the store, including some very special offers in Millinery, Coats and Gowns.

We are unable to allow approbation on any specially reduced articles.

Owing to the new Closing Act the store will be closed daily at 5.30 p.m. until further notice. Saturday's closing will be at 1 p.m. as usual.

★ All goods reduced in price are strictly nett and will be clearly indicated by RED TICKETS.

PIM BROS. LIMITED, GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN



Conal O'Sullivan as "Pinnochio" augments the orchestra on his toy whistle at the N.S.P.C.C. Fancy Dress Ball in the Gresham Hotel.

POSTAL WORKERS' PARADE

PROTEST AGAINST BONUS PLAN

About a thousand members of the Dublin branches of the Post Office Workers' Union paraded yesterday through the principal streets of Dublin to protest against the stabilisation of the cost-of-living bonus paid to Post Office workers and against the repudiation of the cost-of-living bonus agreement. Many banners were carried by the processionists, who were led by Mr. W. Norton, T.D. The route of the procession included O'Connell street, Grafton street, St. Stephen's Green, Merrion square, Pearse street, and back to the starting point, 52 Parnell square.

The inscriptions on the banners demanded fair wages and just treatment for Post Office workers, and proclaimed that there should be no stabilisation of wages while prices were soaring and no war on the workers' standard of living.

NEW PHŒNIX PARK MONUMENT

In the shadow of a chestnut tree in the People's Gardens, Phœnix Park, Dublin, may be seen a foundation stone inscribed with the name of Seán Heuston. Soon there will be a big gathering there of old members of the Irish Volunteers, I.R.A. and representatives of the Government to commemorate the memory of the Dublin young railway clerk. Seán Heuston fought in the Mendicity Institution in 1916, hard by the Four Courts, and was executed on May 8th of that year. The monument will take the form of a plinth, ten feet high, surmounted by a three-quarter portrait figure of Heuston in uniform. It was copied from the only available photograph.

At the moment Mr. Lawrence Campbell, R.H.A., is engaged on the completion of this work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PICTURE is an Ideal Wedding Gift—Visit the Victor Waddington Galleries, 8 South Anne street, or 19 Nassau street. T

ABDOMINAL Belts, Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, Anklets, Jock Straps, Suspensory Bandages, Trusses, Ladies' Sprays, Enemas, Douches, Syringes, Braces for Correcting Stoop and Round Shoulders. All Surgical Requisites. Cheapest House in town. Send stamped addressed envelope for catalogue. — Dublin Medical Stores, Fownes street, off Dame street. X

AT Barnardo's Sale will be found many bargains in Fur Coats at less than pre-war prices.—108 Grafton street, Dublin. T

FOR Glass and Glazing; Paints, Wallpapers, Roofing Felts, etc.—Williams, 8 Cathedral street, Dublin. 18 5

HOME Wanted on Farm for Backward Youth, able to work; state terms.—D 593, this office.

MRS. Forde, First-Class Tailoress, turns Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats equal to new. Repairs a speciality.—30 South King street, off Grafton street. 2 B

"OSMAN" Face Towels, in lovely colours; rose, blue, gold, green; size 20" x 30"; hemmed; each, 2/3.—Nicholl's, Exchequer street, Dublin.

WORRY of these days is lightened by sleeping on Restonia and Hiltenia Mattresses. X

CRUISKEEN LAWN

By MYLES NA gCOPALEEN

OF all the arts the wind can blow, literature, as well as being the most objectionable, is the most inferior. Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, do not require to be translated before an "uninitiated" man; a foreigner or a "barbarian" can appreciate them. The whole field of literature is a mass of misunderstandings, inaccuracies, whimsy and mumblings of all sorts. Eighty per cent. of Shakespeare is unintelligible to-day. One hundred per cent. of it is unintelligible to a man from Corca Dorcha. Fuin Aigh reidht in Aighris, thamh méanaigh cean understand mí?

It is not possible to express the simplest idea with complete efficiency in language: the more efficient it is the narrower its scope. Lawyers, scientists, scholars, house-breakers, turf accountants and other literary men all talk jargon That is fair enough. It is part of the Babel-onian captivity of the human race (more jargon, Joe?), but why make a song about it?

Yet the literary man, instead of being decently ashamed, decently quiet about his obscure craft, is the loudest-jabbering chimp in the Augean stable of the arts—jargon again, Joe, that's what Clongowes does for you.

Worse impostors are the "scholars," whose prestige derives from the fact that they burn their midnight oil in the graveyards of dead jargons in which normal people have no interest. Wireless telegraphists don't let their hair grow long because they know Morse. (I knew Morse myself, a terribly decent person, he was house prefect in our year, used to see we were all in bed at night, lights out and all that. I remember we would cry out Quandocunque nostros Morse clausit ocellos (ay, Joe, easy now, easy there).

That is enough of that.

The All-in Loaf

"There seems to be much carelessness and lack of supervision in some city bakeries. Within the past week I found the following articles in a loaf of bread of a supposedly superior quality—(1) A large piece of charred turf; (2) about six inches of twine; (3) a dead fly. Isn't it time for the authorities concerned to look into this matter before we are poisoned?—Housewife."

—*Evening Mail.*

This letter does not sound genuine, because it does not end up with the phrase, "hoping this catches the eye of the powers that be." If it is genuine, however, it is an ill-natured and foolish utterance. In these hard times we should be thankful for any small pieces of merchandise that we may find in our bread. We pay considerably extra for bracks at certain times of the year on the understanding that they contain a brass ring value .05 of a penny, sufficiently small to be swallowed with ease, and to make necessary a fifty guinea operation.

I once knew a man who found a small motor-car in his loaf. He impatiently slashed open his loaves for days afterwards in the hope of finding diminutive cans of petrol. The cans did not materialise, and he is left with the little car on his hands, standing under dripping oil-covers in the backyard, a dreary, dirty, and useless-looking sight. There, admittedly, we have a case where there is cause for complaint. Another man I knew used to burn loaves instead of turf. A fireplace, stoutly built up with flame-licked loaves, is a more cheerful sight than you would imagine, and comforting, indeed, is the pause in the literary conversation when the householder's hand reaches out for another loaf and flings it with magic spark-puff on the blazing bread-fire. Not to mention the homely smell of toast.

In Memoriam

It is, perhaps, not fair to make fun of the pathetic little verses that appear in the papers in obituary and memorial notices, but I noticed one in an evening paper recently, beginning:

"She lived so pure and simply,
Like a lily on a tree . . ."

"Simple" is hardly the word there.

IRISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The number of dental officers attending Dublin schools is totally inadequate, said Mr. W. Stewart, outgoing President of the Irish Dental Association, at the annual general meeting in the Dental Hospital, Dublin.

Two whole-time inspectors, he said, attended 80,000 children, and one part-time dental surgeon held a clinic a week in Terenure. In County Dublin two part-time inspectors looked after 14,000 children. The situation would be much worse but that in the hospital 3,500 to 4,000 children were attended annually.

Mr. Donough O'Brien was elected President for 1942.

ENTERTAINMENT BY ARTANE BOYS

CONCERT AND PHYSICAL DRILL DISPLAY

Over 800 guests were well entertained yesterday by the superior, the Rev. Brother G. S. Roche; the Rev. Brothers and pupils of Artane School, Dublin, with an excellent orchestral and choral concert, and dancing and physical culture displays.

Among the guests were Mr. G. Boland, Minister for Justice, and Mrs. Boland; the Very Rev. Brother J. P. Noonan, superior-general; Mr. H. L. McCarthy, District Justice, and Mrs. McCarthy; the Very Rev. J. Macardle, P.P.; the Very Rev. W. Burke, P.P.; Mr. P. J. Hernon, City Manager; Mr. John T. O'Dockery and Mrs. O'Dockery, the Very Rev. Father Celsus, C.P.; Mrs. C. C. McElligott, Mr. and Mrs. Seamus O'Farrell, the Very Rev. G. Byrne, P.P.; Mr. A. J. Ryan, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. Doyle, Mr. W. S. Corry, etc.

The entertainment, in all its variety, was thoroughly enjoyable, and, in its standard of achievement, considering the ages of the performers, remarkably good. It was in keeping with the general attainment of this school, which won the encomium, "highly efficient," from the National School inspectors for 1940-1941, and "excellent" from the inspectors of technical education and "specially distinguished" from the inspectors for religious education, while, in school athletics, Artane has won the hurling championship for the fifth consecutive year.

The concert opened with an orchestral performance by the juvenile band, in its handsome blue and scarlet uniforms, conducted by Mr. J. W. Hickey, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. Under his baton most meritorious renderings were given from "Masaniello" (Auber), "Carmen" (Bizet) and Schubert's "Lilac Time." Mr. Hickey may take much credit to himself for the boys' achievement.

The choir, of about 40 voices, which Mr. George Crean accompanied, also gave two most enjoyable performances. Irish dances and international dances in costume were bright features, but of these palms must be given to the performers in "Policeman's Holiday" and the "Gavotte." In the latter the ladies' parts were daintily danced in picturesque costumes, of silk and satin, the coquetry of the dames, with fans, evoking joyous laughter from the auditorium. Miss L. Mooney, the able instructress, is much to be congratulate. The rhythm and precision displayed in the physical culture exercises could scarcely have been bettered.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

LAW NOTICES—Monday, January 5, 1942.

EXAMINER'S BRANCH, I.L.C.,
93 Merrion Square.
Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 a.m.—Collis.
Before Mr. Tyrrell—O'Keeffe Kennedy.

DANCES

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL

The annual fancy dress ball for children, held in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on Saturday last by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was very successful. There were over 500 people present, children and adults. The efforts of the capable committee were evident in the smoothness with which the competitions and judging were run through and the fun kept moving. A conjuror received rounds of the heartiest applause.

The following were prize-winners:—Sally Warner, Hawaiian girl; Patrick Flanagan, Connemara boy; Brigid and Marie Kirwan, "Darby and Joan"; Pearl Kendall, game of cards; Patricia Beresford, "The White House"; Michael Hogan and Marjorie Cole, Chinese pair; Brona Kelly and Mary McArevey, Charles II. pair; Patrick McCarthy, Portuguese boy; Sheila Lewis, Indian girl; Terence McCarthy, Spanish boy. The prettiest costume prizes went to Anne Garland, Anne Moran and Cynthia Brown.

The judges were Mrs. Sean Lester, Mrs. Josephine McNeill and Mr. George Collie, A.R.H.A.

GRESHAM SUPPER DANCE

There were about 200 persons at the weekly supper dance at the Gresham Hotel on Saturday night. Music was provided by Billy Dingle and his orchestra and Mollie O'Connor sang the vocals.

Among those present were:—Mr. Alexis FitzGerald, Dr. Brian O'Brien, Surgeon P. FitzGerald, Dr. Frank Duff, Dr. P. Meenan, Miss Eithne Scanlan, Miss A. Bacon, Miss Nancy Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. McArthur, Miss M. McCollough, Mr. C. Downes, Miss Nancy McMahon, Miss Raymonde Jammet, Mr. T. Carton, Mr. Brendan Cantwell, Mr. O. Mulholland, Miss Peggy FitzGerald, Miss Mova Devlin, Mr. Kevin M. Collins, Miss Leila Trainor, Miss Sheila Doolin, Miss Maureen Trainor, Mr. Kevin Byrne, Mr. M. Devlin, Mr. Arthur Rae, Miss Eithne Donovan, Mr. Kennedy.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. — 10 o'clock, Matins. Psalm 25. Chant 101. Jubilate 2. Hymn 749. 4 o'clock, Evensong. Psalm 19. Chants 32-26. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Haynes in E flat. Anthem, "See what Love hath the Father" (Mendelssohn).

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. — 10.45 o'clock, Matins. Venite 83. Psalm 26 (86). Te Deum, 192, 193, 194. Hymn 279. 3 o'clock, Evensong (boys' voices only). Psalm 29 (96). Magnificat 749. Nunc Dimittis 730. Anthem, "Come unto Him all ye that labour" (G. F. Handel) (1685-1759).

A LOVELY LAYETTE for the **NEW BABY** AT **Newell's** GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

THIS CALENDAR BUSINESS

PROBLEM OF FIXED DATES

THOSE odd days in the month are often troublesome. Would it be possible to have a calendar with some uniformity about it? An *Irish Times* correspondent here discusses the claims of the calendar reformers.

"Why," they ask, "should the 1st of January not always begin on the one day? Why should there be five Saturdays in this month and only four last year, and four next year? Why should there not be a fixed date for Easter? Christmas and St. Patrick's day always fall on the same days each year. Why have all the holiday dates and dates of official meetings wandering up and down the week from Monday to Saturday according to the year? How much greater service it would be to the social and business life of the world if every day were fixed and universal! These are questions and comment which engage the thoughts of the more contemplative student of the calendar. The answer to these riddles is provided in the proposal for a new world calendar, about which Mr. E. K. Eason read a very interesting and instructive paper a few weeks ago before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland. An essential feature of the new world calendar is the use of one "eight-day week" at the end of each year and another at the end of June in each leap year.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE

This innovation creates, undoubtedly, a universal religious issue, and it would be essential to have the support not only of the Christian Churches, but also of Jews and Mohammedans, and innumerable religious sects in America, who stress the importance of the seventh day to the extent that they observe it on a Saturday! But the new reform calendar has the support of many countries, and of various Churches and professional and business organisations. The subject first became practical politics when the League of Nations Committee on Calendar Reform sat at Geneva in 1923-26. Then the majority of the countries were in favour of a hirteen-month year of 28 days, but some countries, including Eire opposed this in favour of the twelve months year, as at present, and the extra "year day" at the end of December. Eventually, all agreed upon this project, and "The World Calendar" was evolved.

In an interview with our reporter, Mr. Eason said: "The greatest political advance in the acceptance of the world calendar has been made most of in the South American Republics, including the non-English democracies, Argentina, Brazil and Chili, largely as a result of the work of the late Dr. Gajardo Beyes, of Chili. These countries had an advantage over the English-speaking countries (Britain, the Dominions and the United States of America), as calendar reform in these countries was associated in the public mind with 13 months and 28 days.

GENEVA DISCUSSIONS

It was not until after the first official conference at Geneva, said Mr. Eason, that the people in these countries began to realise that 12 months in the year were more desirable, in order to preserve freedom to meet the weekly, monthly, quarterly and half-yearly requirements of society. A twelve months' form of the World Calendar would give the greatest possible freedom to meet the varied demands upon it and cause the least possible disturbance. It was the Chilian Government which supported the World Calendar in its now generally accepted form, through the several national and international conferences that were necessary before the Supreme Council of the League of Nations accepted it in 1937 as suitable for sending down to the States for their consideration. Unfortunately, he added, the majority of the European Governments gave insufficient consideration to the subject in their Foreign Offices, and the League had, therefore, to drop the subject for the time being.

In the new world order calendar reform inevitably will have to be considered.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942.